Voyages and Travels

a short list e-catalogue

Donald A. Heald | Rare Books

Voyages and Travels

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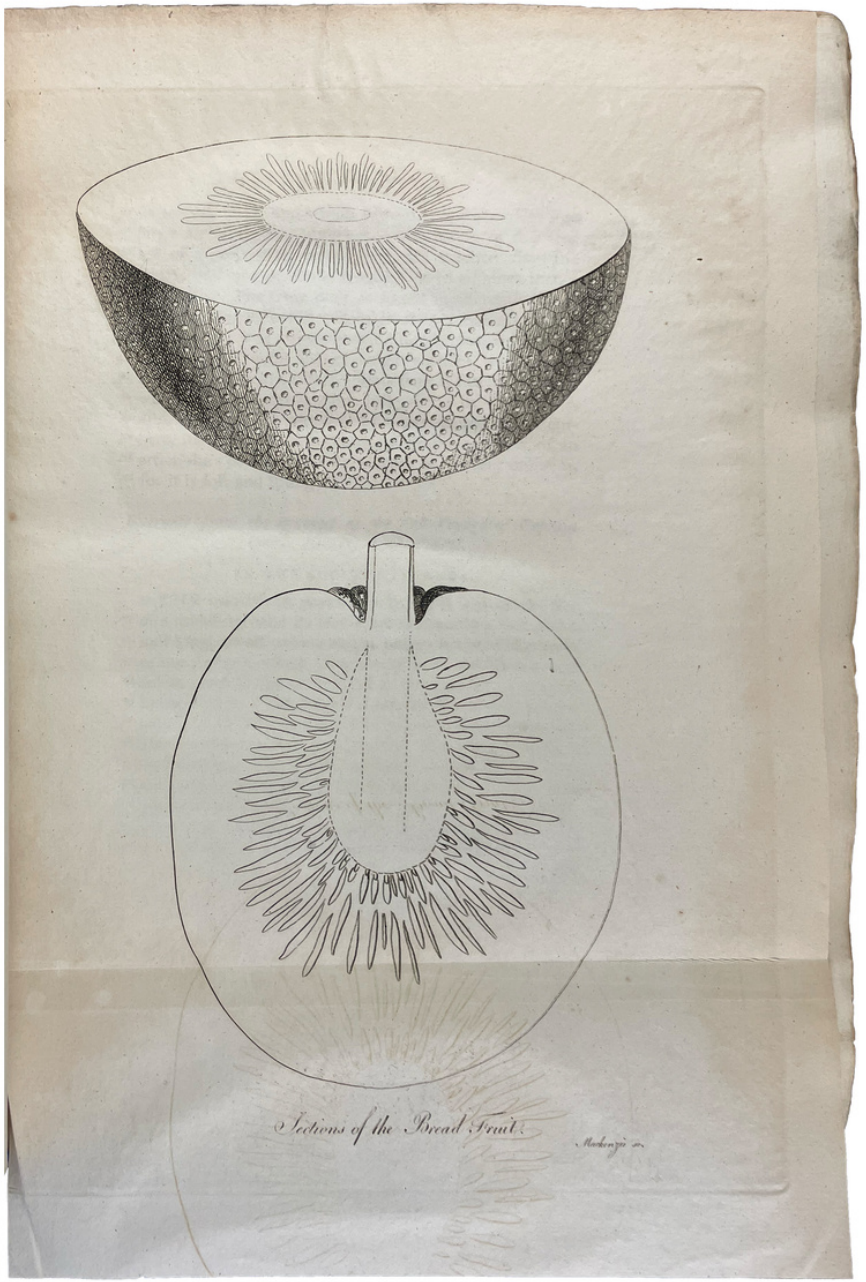
On the Cover

A plate showing the Chinese celebration of the Mid-Autumn Festival from Chretien-Louis-Joseph de Guignes's '*Voyages a Beijing*' (Paris: de L'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1808).



BLIGH, William (1754-1817). ***A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty, commanded by Lieutenant William Bligh. Including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies.***

London: printed for George Nicol, 1792. Quarto (12 3/8 x 9 5/8 inches). Stipple-engraved portrait frontispiece of Bligh by J. Condé after J. Russell, 7 engraved plates, charts and plans (comprising: 1 plate of breadfruit, 2 folding plans, 4 charts [3 folding]), uncut. Expertly bound to style in half 18th century russia and contemporary marbled paper covered boards, spine gilt in 6 compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

First edition of the full official account of the Bounty expedition, the famous mutiny and Bligh's miraculous navigation to safety: a fine uncut copy.

This work "includes a revised version of the text of Bligh's narrative of the mutiny, previously published in London in 1790 ... This account was based upon Bligh's journal but was written, edited and seen through the press by James Burney, under the supervision of Sir Joseph Banks, during Bligh's absence from London while on his second breadfruit voyage on the Providence" (Hill [2004] p.48). The most remarkable part of the narrative is undoubtedly Bligh's account of the voyage in the Bounty's 23-foot launch. His achievement of safely navigating an open vessel packed with 19 men a distance of 4,000 miles without serious mishap is almost without parallel in the history of ocean travel. This copy is a lovely, wide-margined example.

Cox, II p 305; Du Rietz 93; Ferguson 125; Hill (2004) 135; Mendelssohn II, 1117; Sabin 5910; Wantrup 62a.

(#33091) $ 12,000

BULKELEY, John and John CUMMINS. ***A Voyage to the South-Seas, in the Years 1740-1. Containing a faithful narrative of the loss of His Majesty's Ship the Wager on a desolate island in the latitude 47 South, longitude 81:40 West.***

London: printed for Jacob Robinson, 1743. 8vo. xx, 220pp. . Expertly bound to style in period russia and marbled paper covered boards, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco lettering piece.

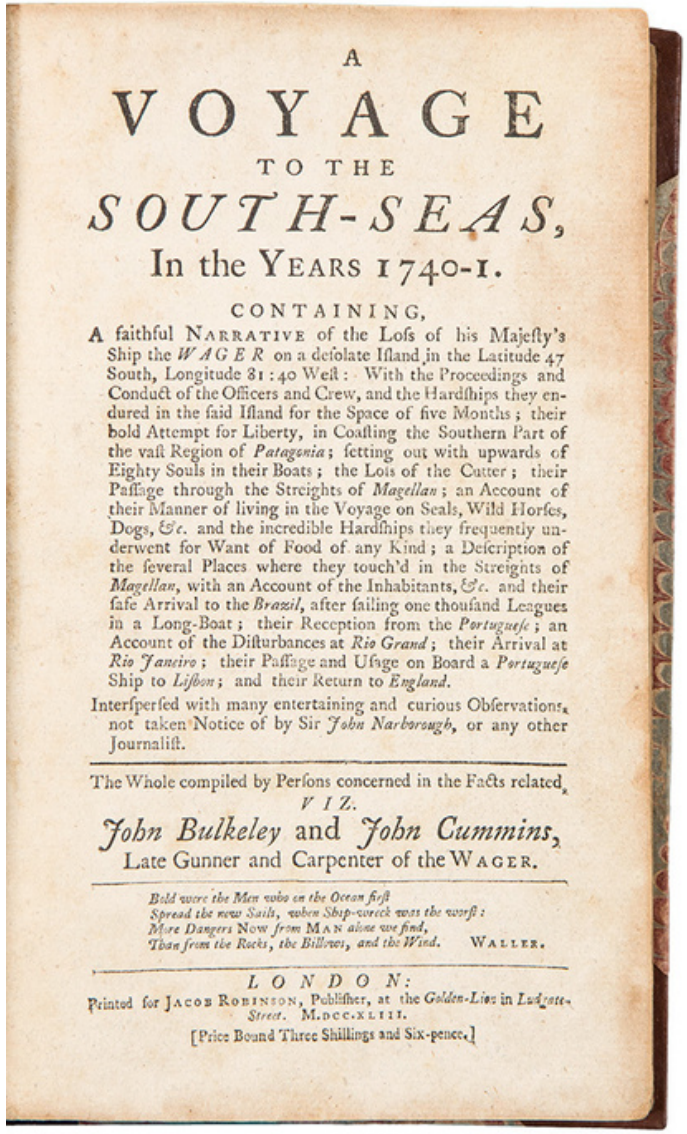
First edition of "one of the principal accounts of the 'Wager'" (Hill).

First edition, published by Robinson with the authors' names given on the title page: both Hill and Sabin mention another edition published in the same year by Twig with a title that does not mention the authors' names. This latter edition is not mentioned by ESTC, and none of the bibliographies mentions the publisher's advertisements.

The Wager was a transport and supply ship, part of George Anson's fleet of eight ships sent to harass the Spanish in the Pacific. She rounded Cape Horn successfully but ran aground on 14 May 1741 in the Guayaneco Archipelago on the southern coast of Chile. The present work (by the ship's gunner Bulkeley and the carpenter Cummins) records the "proceedings and conduct of the officers and crew, and the hardships they endured in the said island for the space of five months; their bold attempt at liberty [under the command of Bulkeley and the senior ranking officer, John Baynes], in coasting the southern part of the vast region of Patagonia; setting out upwards of eighty souls in their boats; the loss of the cutter; their passage through the Straits of Magellan; an account of their manner of living during the voyage on seals, wild horses, dogs, &c. and the incredible hardships they frequently underwent for want of food of any kind; a description of the several plates where they touch'd in the Straits of Magellan, with an account of the inhabitants, &c. and their safe arrival in Brazil, after sailing one thousand leagues in a long-boat; their reception from the Portuguese; an account of the disturbances at Rio Grand [sic.]; their arrival at Rio Janeiro [on 12 April 1742]; their passage and usage on board a Portuguese ship to Lisbon [which arrived on 28 November 1742]; and ... [the eight remaining survivors] return to England" (title page). David Cheap, the captain of the Wager, and John Byron, then a midshipman, belonged to a second return party which became the subject of separate accounts by Byron and others. An interesting side-effect was the change in Royal Naval procedures prompted by the events surrounding the wreck of The Wager: at the time, men who were serving aboard ships that were wrecked ceased to be paid from the date of the wreck. This allowed members of The Wager's crew to make the case that since they were no longer being paid by the navy, they were also no longer bound by naval discipline and therefore able to ignore the orders of senior officers. This prompted the Royal Navy to make it clear that the members of a ship's crew were under naval discipline even after a shipwreck and therefore liable to court-martial if they rebelled against their officers.

Hill (2004) 210; Howgego B-186; Sabin 9108.

(#38106) $ 3,500



A

VOYAGE

TO THE

SOUTH-SEAS,

In the YEARS 1740-1.

CONTAINING,

A faithful NARRATIVE of the Loſs of his Majeſty's Ship the *WAGER* on a deſolate Iſland in the Latitude 47 South, Longitude 81:40 Weſt: With the Proceedings and Conduct of the Officers and Crew, and the Hardſhips they endured in the ſaid Iſland for the Space of five Months; their bold Attempt for Liberty, in Coaſting the Southern Part of the vaſt Region of *Patagonia*; ſetting out with upwards of Eighty Souls in their Boats; the Loſs of the Cutter; their Paſſage through the Streights of *Magellan*; an Account of their Manner of living in the Voyage on Seals, Wild Horſes, Dogs, *&c.* and the incredible Hardſhips they frequently underwent for Want of Food of any Kind; a Deſcription of the ſeveral Places where they touch'd in the Streights of *Magellan*, with an Account of the Inhabitants, *&c.* and their ſafe Arrival to the *Brazil*, after ſailing one thouſand Leagues in a Long-Boat; their Reception from the *Portugueſe*; an Account of the Diſturbances at *Rio Grand*; their Arrival at *Rio Janeiro*; their Paſſage and Uſage on Board a *Portugueſe* Ship to *Liſbon*; and their Return to *England*.

Interſperſed with many entertaining and curious Obſervations, not taken Notice of by Sir *John Narborough*, or any other Journaliſt.

The Whole compiled by Perſons concerned in the Facts related, *VIZ.*

John Bulkeley and *John Cummins*,

Late Gunner and Carpenter of the WAGER.

Bold were the Men who on the Ocean firſt
Spread the new Sails, when Ship-wreck was the worſt:
More Dangers Now *from* MAN *alone we find,*
Than from the Rocks, the Billows, and the Wind. WALLER.

LONDON:

Printed for JACOB ROBINSON, Publiſher, at the *Golden-Lion* in *Ludgate-Street*. M.DCC.XLIII.

[Price Bound Three Shillings and Six-pence.]

BURNEY, James (1750-1821). ***A Chronological History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery; and of the early Eastern navigations of the Russians.***

London: Printed by Luke Hansard & Sons ... for Payne and Foss ... and John Murray, 1819. 8vo (8 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches). viii, 310pp., plus 2 engraved folding maps. Uncut. Publisher's brown paper-covered boards, rebacked to style.

First edition of a scarce work on Pacific exploration, which includes a first-hand account of Cook's death.

The present work, supplemental to Burney's great five-volume Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Seas (published between 1803-1817), concentrates on the discoveries and voyages made by all the main maritime nations in the North East Arctic regions, but also incorporates the author's earlier research into Russian discoveries. The author notes that his original intention had been to write a history of the maritime discoveries made by the Russians in all parts of the globe, but dismissed the idea as too broad.

"Burney, who had sailed with Cook on his Second Voyage, was also on the Third Voyage ... The text includes Burney's own account of Cook's return to Hawaii in 1778-1779, Cook's altercations with the Hawaiians and his death. He quotes from his own journals and discusses several points not found in other printed narratives" (Forbes). Also included are accounts on the northwest coast of America and the passage through the Bering Strait, not found elsewhere, Burney offers a detailed discussion of the Russian discoveries, with accounts of English, Dutch, Russian and Danish voyages in the region. The two maps are of the north coast of Asia and Barents Sea.

Beddie 1657; Forbes 491; Hill 223; Holmes 82; Howes B1001; Sabin 9386; Streeter sale VI:3510. Not in Lada-Mocarski.

(#35951) $ 8,500.

[CHINA, Canton School]. ***[Album of exceptional watercolours of members of the Chinese court and of various tradesmen and occupations].***

[Canton: circa 1800]. Large 4to (15 x 12 1/2 inches). 141 watercolours, on thin paper, nearly all captioned in ink in Chinese in the lower right corner, each tipped to a sheet of wove paper. Mid-nineteenth century citron half morocco over marbled paper covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled edges. Provenance: Lady Anne Cowdray, Dunecht House, Aberdeenshire (armorial bookplate).

An extraordinary album of early Chinese export watercolours of the highest quality.

Beginning in the late 18th century, centred on the treaty port of Canton, there existed a thriving trade in ethnographical watercolours executed by local Chinese artists and sold to western merchants and travellers. The best-known result of this trade is William Mason's Costume of China, first published in London in 1800, which is illustrated with 60 hand-coloured aquatints adapted from a series of original watercolours by Pu-Qua of Canton. It was common for the local artists, including Pu-Qua, to work from a set series of models. The present album includes a number of compositions that are from the same set of models as those used by Pu-Qua, but they include more detail and more of the trade-associated paraphernalia than are shown in the images as published in Mason's work. This suggests that they were not copied from Mason but were after another more detailed source, or were unique compositions by the artist based on a similar series of models.

Importantly, these watercolours are of a uniformly higher quality than usually encountered and represent not only a wide array of occupations but also members of the highest echelon of Chinese society. The detailing on the costumes worn by these members of the royal court is breathtaking, with copious use of gilt. Later collections of Chinese export watercolours were routinely executed on less expensive pith paper, whereas the present watercolours are on high-quality tissue and are larger in size than those typically encountered. The album represents an earlier, more prestigious style of export watercolour paintings specifically meant for wealthy Europeans. These are Chinese watercolours of the highest quality, designed and executed to the highest standards. The album was once owned by Annie Pearson, Viscountess Cowdray (1881-1931), Steward of Colchester and wife of Lord Weetman Dickinson Pearson, 1st Viscount Cowdray.

Cf. Crossman, *The China Trade* (Princeton: 1972); cf. Clunas, *Chinese Export Watercolours* (London: 1984).
(#26715) $ 145,000

COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779) and Captain James KING. ***A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery; in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.***

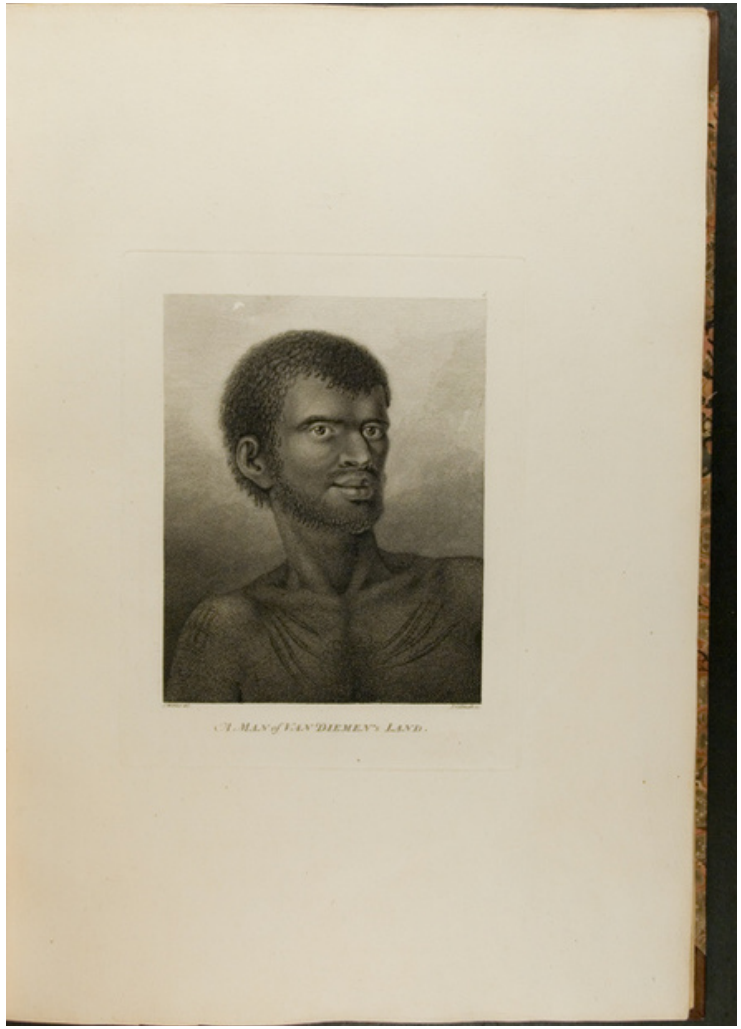
London: H. Hughs for G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1785. 4 volumes (Text: 3 vols., quarto [11 3/8 x 9 1/4 inches]; Atlas vol. of plates: 1 vol., large folio [22 x 16 inches]). Text: Engraved medallion vignette on each title, 1 folding letterpress table, 24 engraved maps, coastal profiles and charts (13 folding). Atlas vol.: 63 engraved plates, plans and maps (one double-page, one folding). Text: contemporary calf, expertly rebacked at an early date, incorporating the original labels; atlas: expertly bound to style in half speckled calf over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine in eight compartments with raised bands, each band flanked by triple gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, green morocco in the fourth, the others with simple repeat decoration in gilt.

A fine copy of the second and best edition of the official account of Cook's third and last voyage, including images of and text on the exploration of Hawaii and the west coast of America, Canada and Alaska.

"The famous accounts of Captain Cook's three voyages form the basis for any collection of Pacific books. In three great voyages Cook did more to clarify the geographical knowledge of the southern hemisphere than all his predecessors had done together. He was really the first scientific navigator and his voyages made great contributions to many fields of knowledge" (Hill). The typography of the second edition text of the third voyage is generally considered superior to the first (Hughs took over the printing from Strahan and re-set all the text). Contemporary support for this view is reported by Forbes who quotes an inscription in a set presented by Mrs. Cook to her doctor, Dr. Elliotson, which notes "...the second edition being much superior to the first both in paper & letterpress."

"Cook's third voyage was organized to seek the Northwest Passage and to return [the islander] Omai to Tahiti. Officers of the crew included William Bligh, James Burney, James Colnett, and George Vancouver. John Webber was appointed artist to the expedition. After calling at Kerguelen Island, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Cook, Tonga, and Society Islands, the expedition sailed north and discovered Christmas Island and the Hawaiian Islands, which Cook named the Sandwich Islands. Cook charted the American west coast from Northern California through the Bering Strait as far north as latitude 70 degrees 44 minutes before he was stopped by pack ice. He returned to Hawaii for the winter and was killed in an unhappy skirmish with the natives over a boat. Charles Clarke took command and after he died six months later, the ships returned to England under John Gore. Despite hostilities with the United States and France, the scientific nature of this expedition caused the various governments to exempt these vessels from capture. The voyage resulted in what Cook judged his most valuable discovery - the Hawaiian Islands" (Hill pp.61-62).

Cf. Beddie 1543; cf. Forbes *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 62; cf. Lada-Mocarski 37; cf. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 223; cf. Sabin 16250
(#19946) $ 26,000



COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779). ***A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World. Performed in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure, In the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. In which is included Captain Furneaux's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Adventure during the Separation of the Ships ... Second Edition.***

London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1777. 2 volumes, 4to (11 x 8 5/8 inches). Engraved portrait of Cook by J. Basire after Wm. Hodges, 63 engraved plates, maps and charts, 1 folding letterpress table. Expertly bound to style in half eighteenth century russia over period marbled paper covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, red and black morocco lettering pieces in the second and fourth, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

Cook's second voyage describing his attempt to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search for a southern continent.

"Cook earned his place in history by opening up the Pacific to western civilization and by the foundation of British Australia. The world was given for the first time an essentially complete knowledge of the Pacific Ocean and Australia, and Cook proved once and for all that there was no great southern continent, as had always been believed. He also suggested the existence of antarctic land in the southern ice ring, a fact which was not proved until the explorations of the nineteenth century" (Printing and the Mind of Man p.135).

"The success of Cook's first voyage led the Admiralty to send him on a second expedition, described in the present work, which was to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search of any southern continents ... the men of this expedition became the first to cross the Antarctic Circle. Further visits were made to New Zealand, and on two great sweeps Cook made an astonishing series of discoveries and rediscoveries including Easter Island, the Marquesas, Tahiti and the Society Islands, Niue, the Tonga Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, and a number of smaller islands. Rounding Cape Horn, on the last part of the voyage, Cook discovered and charted South Georgia, after which he called at Cape Town, St. Helena and Ascension, and the Azores ... This voyage produced a vast amount of information concerning the Pacific peoples and islands, proved the value of the chronometer as an aid to finding longitude, and improved techniques for preventing scurvy" (Hill p.123)

"This, the official account of the second voyage, was written by Cook himself ... In a letter, dated June 22nd, 1776, to his friend Commodore William Wilson, Cook writes: - "The Journal of my late Voyage will be published in the course of the next winter, and I am to have the sole advantage of the sale. It will want those flourishes which Dr. Hawkesworth gave the other, but it will be illustrated and ornamented with about sixty copper plates, which, I am of the opinion, will exceed every thing that has been done in a work of this kind; ... As to the Journal, it must speak for itself. I can only say that it is my own narrative ..."' (Holmes pp.35-36).

Beddie 1217; cf. Hill (2004) 358; cf. Holmes 24; cf. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 223; Rosove 77.A2; cf. Sabin 16245.

(#21449) $ 7,500.

COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779). ***A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World. Performed in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure, In the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. In which is included Captain Furneaux's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Adventure during the Separation of the Ships.***

First edition. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1777. 3 volumes: 2 text volumes, 4to (11 1/8 x 8 7/8 inches); atlas volume, folio (20 1/8 x 13 1/4 inches). Text: engraved portrait of Cook by J. Basire after Wm. Hodges, 1 folding letterpress table; Atlas: engraved folding map, 62 engraved plates, maps and charts (unfolded). Text: expertly bound to style in 18th-century russia, flat spines gilt in compartments. Atlas: expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spines uniform to the text.

First Edition of Cook's second voyage describing his attempt to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search for a southern continent.

"The success of Cook's first voyage led the Admiralty to send him on a second expedition, described in the present work, which was to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search of any southern continents." (Hill 358). On his monumental second voyage aboard the HMS Resolution, Cook became the first to cross the Antarctic Circle and delve deep into the ice. "Further visits were made to New Zealand, and on two great sweeps Cook made an astonishing series of discoveries and rediscoveries including Easter Island, the Marquesas, Tahiti and the Society Islands, Niue, the Tonga Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, and a number of smaller islands. Rounding Cape Horn, on the last part of the voyage, Cook discovered and charted South Georgia, after which he called at Cape Town, St. Helena and Ascension, and the Azores ... This voyage produced a vast amount of information concerning the Pacific peoples and islands, proved the value of the chronometer as an aid to finding longitude, and improved techniques for preventing scurvy."(Hill 358).

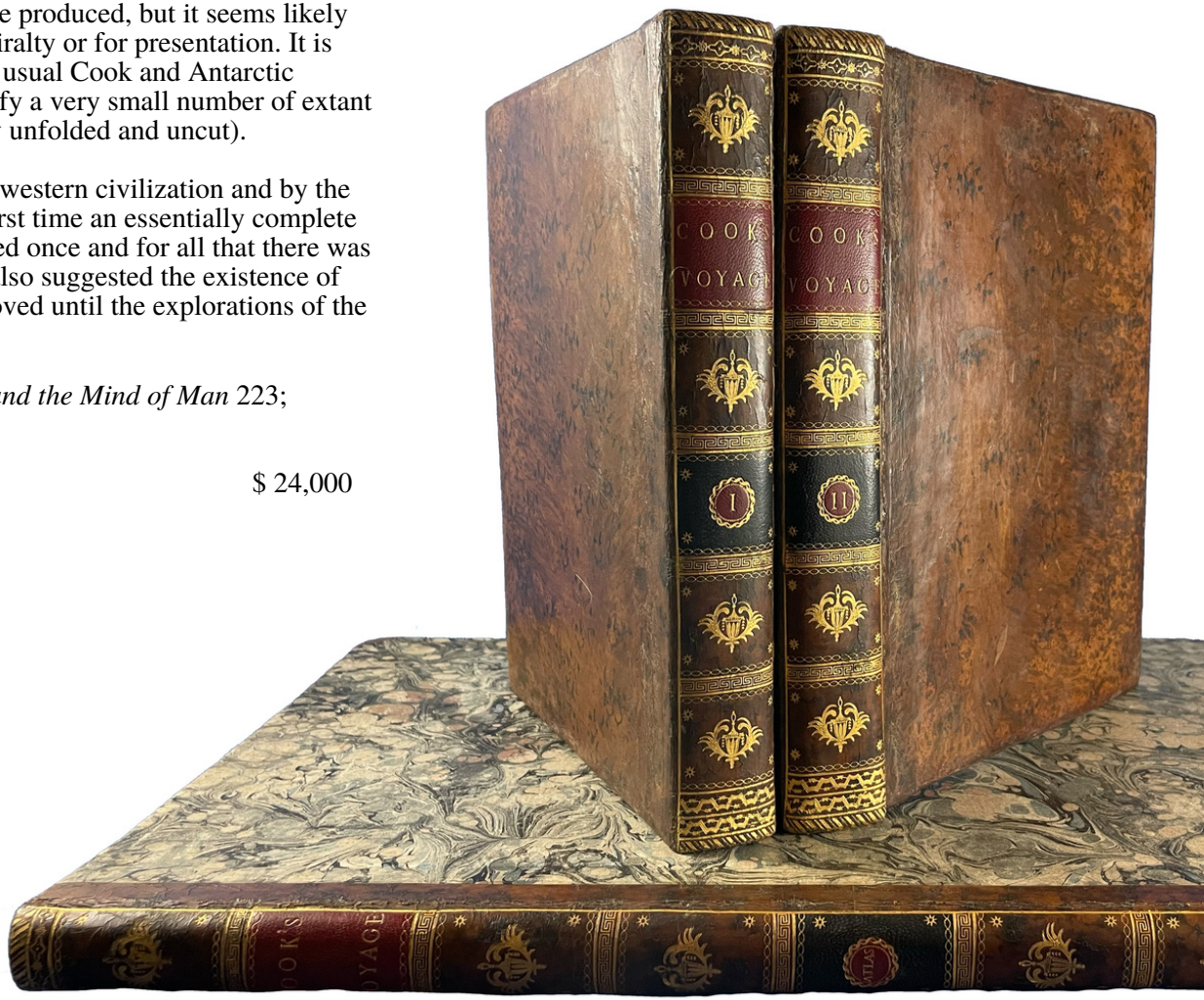
(description continues on the next page)

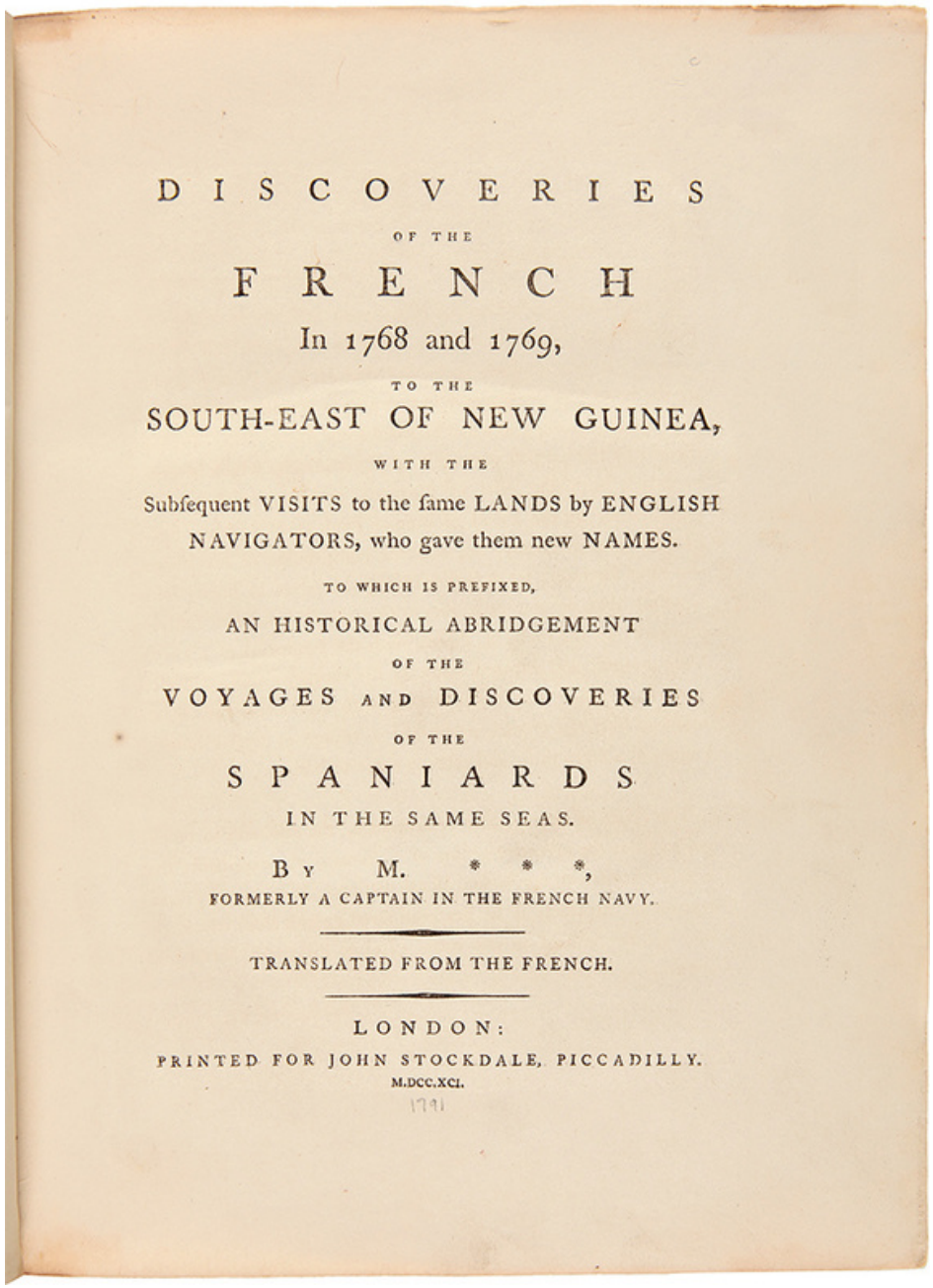
The plates to Cook's second voyage are largely after the expedition artist William Hodges, who personally oversaw the engraving process, which was accomplished by among the most noted engravers of the day: West, Bartolozzi, Byrne and others.Copies of Cook's second voyage are invariably found in two volumes, with the maps and plates cut down and/or awkwardly folded and interspersed within the text. As the plates were printed larger than the text block, many of the portraits and views found in the usual 2-volume issue have been trimmed to or even within the image. The present set, however, includes copies of the plates entirely uncut and unfolded and edge bound in a separate folio atlas volume. Furthermore, the impressions of these plates are dark and rich and far better than the images generally found in the usual 2-volume issue. It is unclear why or for whom sets with a separate folio atlas were produced, but it seems likely that this deluxe version was intended for members of the Admiralty or for presentation. It is very rare to find the second voyage in this desirable form. The usual Cook and Antarctic references make no mention of such an issue (though do identify a very small number of extant folio volumes containing proof impressions of plates, similarly unfolded and uncut).

"Cook earned his place in history by opening up the Pacific to western civilization and by the foundation of British Australia. The world was given for the first time an essentially complete knowledge of the Pacific Ocean and Australia, and Cook proved once and for all that there was no great southern continent, as had always been believed. He also suggested the existence of antarctic land in the southern ice ring, a fact which was not proved until the explorations of the nineteenth century" (Printing and the Mind of Man p.135).

Beddie 1216; cf. Hill (2004) 358; cf. Holmes 24; cf. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 223; Rosove 77.A; cf. Sabin 16245.

(#34845) $ 24,000





DISCOVERIES
OF THE
FRENCH
In 1768 and 1769,
TO THE
SOUTH-EAST OF NEW GUINEA,
WITH THE
Subſequent VISITS to the ſame LANDS by ENGLISH NAVIGATORS, who gave them new NAMES.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
AN HISTORICAL ABRIDGEMENT
OF THE
VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES
OF THE
SPANIARDS
IN THE SAME SEAS.
By M. * * *,
FORMERLY A CAPTAIN IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY.
M.DCC.XCI.
1791

FLEURIEU, Charles Pierre Claret de, Comte (1738-1810). ***Discoveries of the French in 1768 and 1769, to the South-East of New Guinea, with the Subsequent Visits to the Same Lands by English Navigators, who Gave Them New Names. To which Is Prefixed, an Historical Abridgement of the Voyages and Discoveries of the Spaniards in the Same Seas.***

London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1791. 4to (10 3/4 x 8 1/4 inches). xxiv, 323, [1]pp. Half-title. 12 engraved folding maps and plates (9 maps, 2 views, and a plate). Twentieth-century half-brown calf over patterned paper covered boards, spine with raised bands, black morocco lettering piece in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt. Provenance: J. T. Sureune (signature dated 1837 on endpaper); Thomas Gill (bookplate on the front pastedown).

First English edition, following the French edition of the previous year.

Writing during a period of intense international rivalry over discoveries in the Pacific, Fleurieu (a French politician and scientist) promotes the discoveries of Bougainville and Jean de Surville at the expense of British claims, though he does acknowledge some of Captain Cook's discoveries. To bolster his claims for the French, Fleurieu uses unpublished manuscripts, as well as the printed accounts of several Spanish and British navigators. An appendix prints Buache's "Extract from a memoir concerning the existence and situation of Solomon's Islands...." The twelve folding maps and plates relate to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. "The maps are interesting since they were based both on actual discoveries and on Fleurieu's theories. When d'Entrecasteaux returned from his fruitless search for La Perouse, he confirmed that Fleurieu's theories appeared to be generally correct" (Hill).

Hill 611; Beddie 1302; Ferguson 105; Sabin 24749; Cox II:304.

(#28662) $ 3,000

GALVAO, Antonio (1503-1557). ***Tratado dos Descobrimentos Antigos, E Modernos, Feitos Até a era de 1550. Com os Nomes Particulares das Pessoas que os Fiseraõ: e em que Tempos, e as suas Alturas, e dos Desvairados Caminhos por onde a Pimenta, e Especiaria Veyo Da India as Nossas Partes, Obra Certo muy Notavel, e Copiosa.*** Lisbon: Officina Ferreiriana, 1731. 2 volumes in one, folio. [16],100pp. including a full-page woodcut portrait of author. Ownership stamp in foremargin of titlepage.

[Bound with:]MORENO PORCEL, Francisco. ***Retrato de Manuel de Faria y Sousa...contiene una Relacion de sua Vida, un Catalogo de sus Escritos, y un Sumario de sus Elogios, Recogidos de Varios Autores.*** Lisbon: Officina Ferreiriana, 1733. [16],102,[1]pp. Minor worming in lower margin of final seven leaves.

Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt. Provenance: Franz Pollack Parnau (bookplate).

A Major Landmark in the Literature of Portuguese Expansion in the East

The second edition of Galvao's history of exploration and voyages, after the virtually unobtainable first edition of 1563. According to Sabin, this second edition "is also rare, the greater portion having been destroyed by an earthquake." Galvao's text was translated in 1601 by Hakluyt, who complained about the rarity of the first edition even then and had to rely on a copy sent from Lisbon. Currently, only three copies of the first edition are known, including one at the John Carter Brown Library.

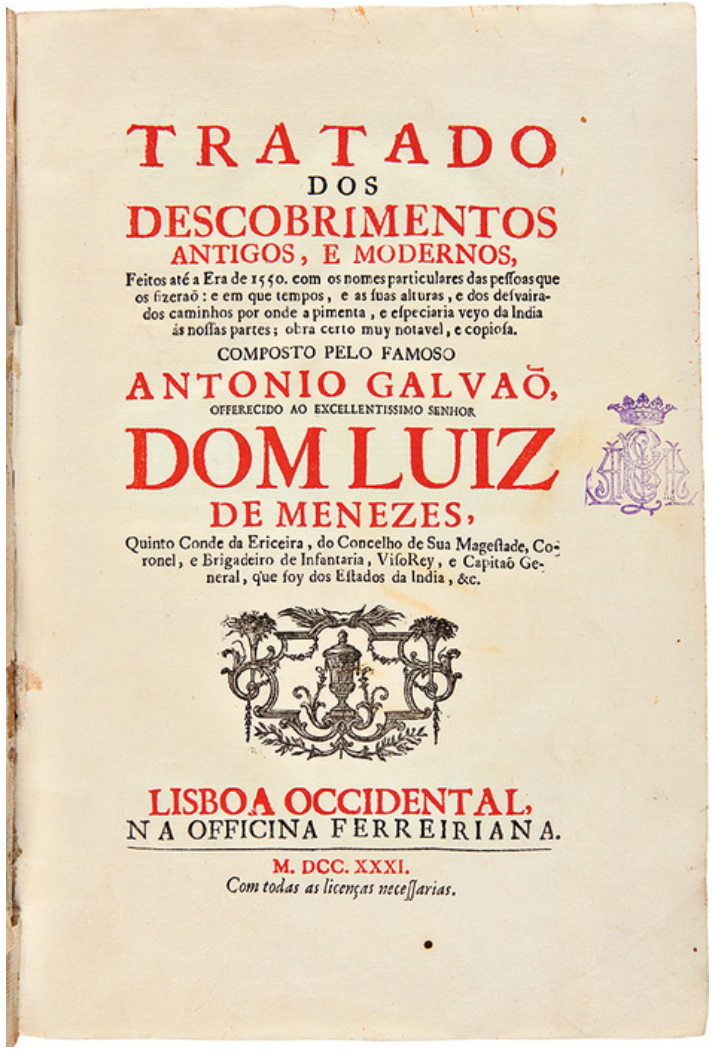
Born in 1503, Galvao was sent to India in 1527, and after distinguishing himself there, he was appointed governor of the Moluccas. He maintained a keen interest in military and religious affairs throughout his career and spent the latter part of his life assembling accounts of the voyages that comprise this collection. He provides a relatively succinct chronological list of ancient and modern discoveries to the year 1550, including those by Columbus, Cabral, Cortés, and Pizarro. "The author has been styled 'the founder of historical geography.' The book gives a good summary of the geographical explorations of the Portuguese and other important voyagers, including the English" (Hill).

Bound with Galvao's Tratado... is the second edition Francisco Moreno Porcel's biography and critical appreciation of the Portuguese poet and historian, Manuel de Faria y Sousa (1590-1649), enlarged from the first edition of 1650. Faria y Sousa is known for his enormous commentary on Camões, his historical writings on Portuguese expansion, and his own poetry.

A key collection of voyages, here in the first obtainable edition, bound with a contemporary edition by the same publisher of a biography of the historian of Portuguese expansion, Faria y Sousa.

Hill 670; Sabin 26468; Bibliotheca Americana 642; European Americana 731/89; Borba de Moraes I, p.289; Palau 182290; Leclerc 225.

(#28647) $ 8,500



TRATADO
DOS
DESCOBRIMENTOS
ANTIGOS, E MODERNOS,
Feitos até a Era de 1550. com os nomes particulares das pessoas que os fizeraõ: e em que tempos, e as suas alturas, e dos desvairados caminhos por onde a pimenta, e especiaria veyo da India ás nossas partes; obra certo muy notavel, e copiosa.
COMPOSTO PELO FAMOSO
ANTONIO GALVAÕ,
OFFERECIDO AO EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR
DOM LUIZ
DE MENEZES,
Quinto Conde da Ericeira, do Concelho de Sua Magestade, Coronel, e Brigadeiro de Infantaria, VisoRey, e Capitaõ General, que foy dos Estados da India, &c.
LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
NA OFFICINA FERREIRIANA.
M. DCC. XXXI.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.

GUIGNES, Chretien-Louis-Joseph de (1759-1845). ***Voyages a Peking, Manille et L'Île de France, faits dans l'intervalle des années 1784 à 1801.***

Paris: de L'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1808. 4 volumes (3 octavo text vols (7 5/8 x 4 7/8 inches); folio atlas (16 1/8 x 10 1/4 inches)). Text volumes: (2), lxiii, 439 pp.; (2), 476 pp.; (2), 488 pp. Atlas volume: 4 pp. 97 engraved images on 66 sheets (32 sheets with two engraved images, the remaining with single images) and 5 engraved maps on 6 sheets (one map on two folding sheets, 4 folding). Text volumes: contemporary mottled calf, raised bands in six compartments, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece in the second, green morocco lettering piece in the third, red edges. Atlas: bound to match, quarter mottled calf over patterned paper boards. Provenance: Thomas Philip, Earl De Grey (Book plate).

First edition of this important collection of voyages and source on early Chinese commerce.

"Voyages a Peking...was published in 1808 by Chretien Louis Joseph de Guignes, the son of the French sinologist Joseph de Guignes. A lengthy commentary recounting the younger de Guignes's seventeen years in Southeast Asia, the Voyages focused on his journey to Beijing as an interpreter for the Dutch embassy led by Isaac Titsingh and Andreas Everardus van Braam Houckgeest in the years 1794 and 1795" (Reed & Dematte).

"This book, a comprehensive account, touches upon such subjects as industry, trades, professions, foreign trading companies, etc. The atlas of engraved plates includes views, maps, and charts ... Guignes was both fluent and interested in the Chinese language, and he published a Chinese-French-Latin dictionary in 1813" (Hill).

The atlas presents a wide variety of views of contemporary Chinese dress, architectural monuments, sailing vessels, city views, ceremonies, tombs, and more.

Hill 733; Lust 336; Cordier, Sinica 2351-2352; Morrison II, 104; Mollendorf 1487; Lowendahl 738; Reed & Dematte (2007), pp.160-61; Pardo de Tavera 1287; Gay 3307.

(#34407) $ 8,500.

HARRIS, John (1667-1719), compiler. ***Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca; or, a Compleat Collection of Voyages and Travels: consisting of above four hundred of the most authentick writers.***

London: printed for Thomas Bennet, John Nicholson and Daniel Midwinter, 1705. 2 volumes, folio (14 3/4 x 9 1/2 inches). 2pp. list of subscribers. 32 engraved plates and maps. Contemporary calf, panelled in blind, expertly rebacked to style, spines with raised bands in seven compartments, red and black morocco lettering piece.

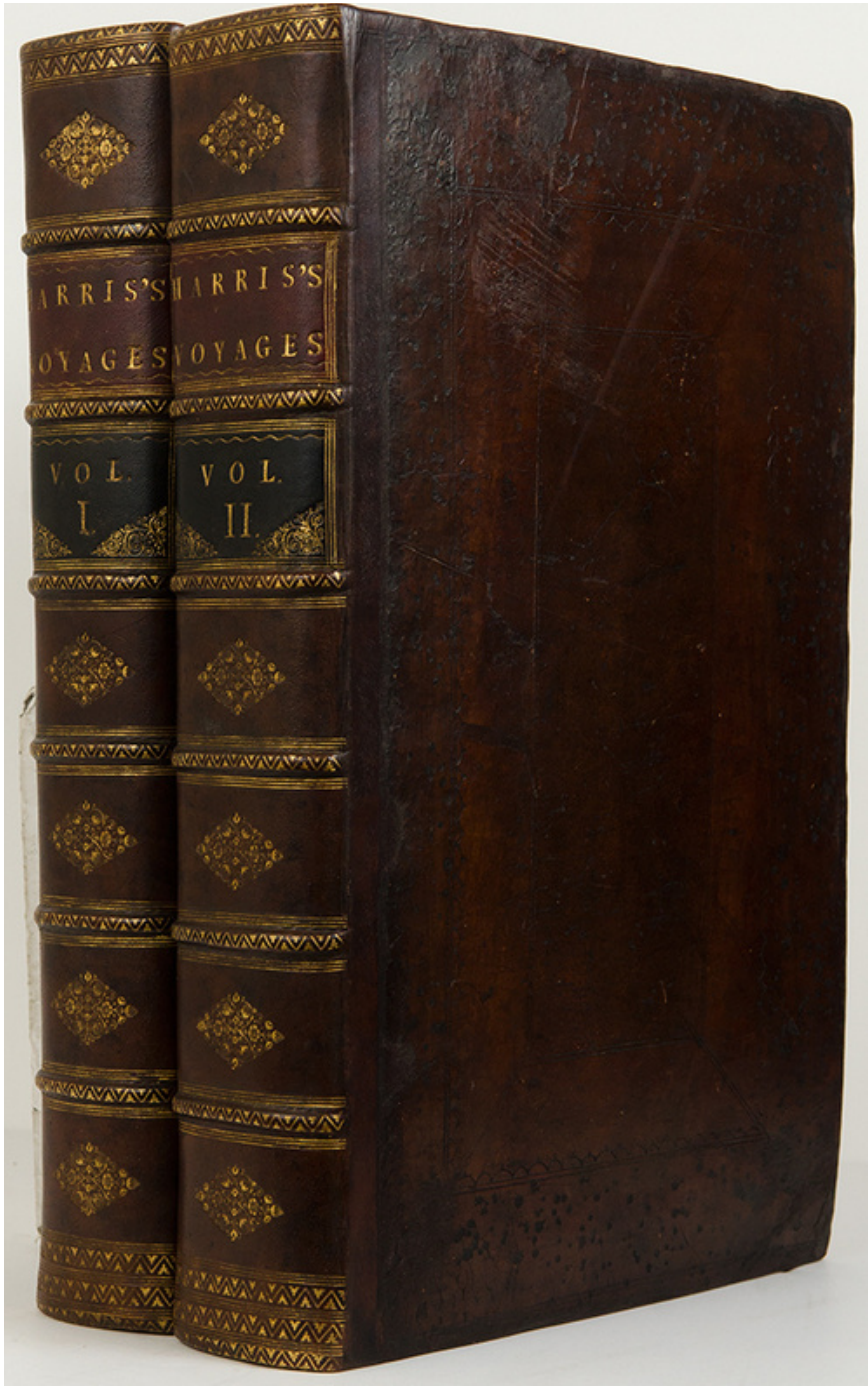
The first edition of this important compilation of world voyages, including descriptions of voyages to America, the Arctic, Africa, the Middle East and China.

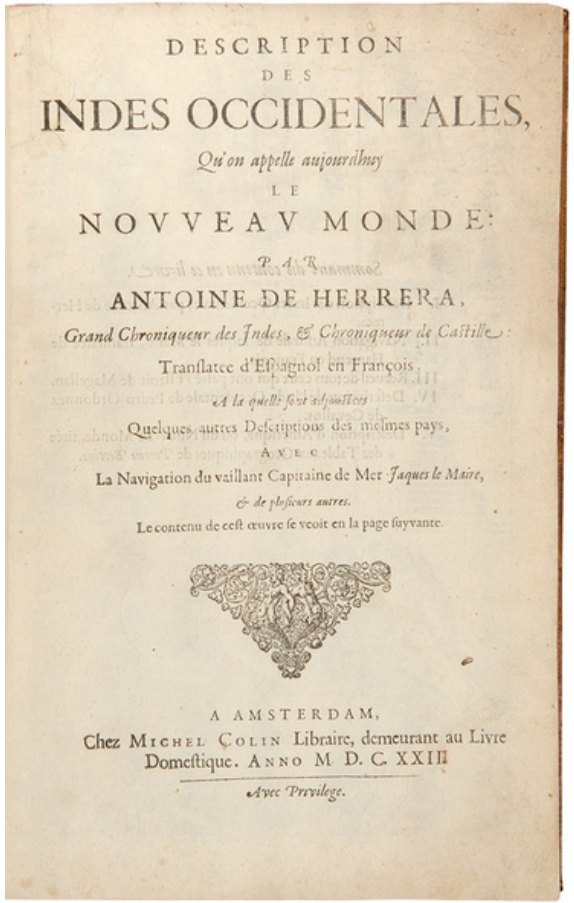
A collection of important voyages, which, as Harris himself describes "begins with the most early Discoveries, and Settlements of Trade, and reaches down to the Year 1626, where Purchas ends his Collection. But you will find here a succinct Account, of the Books of very many other Authors, which are neither in Him nor Hackluit ... The Second Volume hath nothing out of Purchas and Hackluit, but is entirely New: Being taken from the best of all the Modern Authors extant ... the Index is so very large and compleat, that you may there readily find the Description of any Part of the World; or an Account of any Bird, Beast, or Plant ... that hath been described by Travellers."

The work would be republished in second and third editions, but the first edition has become quite rare. "The first edition is valuable for the original impressions of the fine series of maps by Herman Moll, including a very good one of America. Also, there is a map of the world according to Mercator's projection, with improvements, showing the northern coastline and part of the west and south coasts of Australia together with parts of Tasmania and New Zealand. Among the voyages included are those of Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, Schouten, Hawkins, Narbrough, and Dampier" (Hill).

Hill (2004) 774; Sabin 30482; Alden & Landis 705/90.

(#34365) $ 9,500.





DESCRIPTION
DES
INDES OCCIDENTALES,
Qu'on appelle aujourdhuy
LE
NOVVEAV MONDE:
PAR
ANTOINE DE HERRERA,
Grand Chroniqueur des Indes, & Chroniqueur de Castille:
Translatee d'Espagnol en François.
A la quelle sont adjoustees
Quelques autres Descriptions des mesmes pays,
AVEC
La Navigation du vaillant Capitaine de Mer Jaques le Maire,
& de plusieurs autres.
Le contenu de cest œuvre se veoit en la page suyvante.

A AMSTERDAM,
Chez Michel Colin Libraire, demeurant au Livre Domestique. Anno M. D. C. XXIII
Avec Privilege.

HERRERA y Tordesillas, Antonio de (1559-1625); LE MAIRE, Jacob (1585-1616); and others. ***Description des Indes Occidentales, qu'on appelle aujourdhuy le Nouveau Monde ... avec La Navigation du vaillant Captaine de mer Jaques le Maire, & de plusieurs autres.***

Amsterdam: Chez Michel Colin, 1622. Folio (11 x 7 1/4 inches). [6], 103, [6], 107-254pp. Engraved additional title, 17 engraved maps (16 double-sheet, 1 folding), 5 engraved illustrations in the text of the Le Maire narrative. Without the portrait of Le Maire as usual (found in only a small number of copies). Early eighteenth century sheep, covers ruled in blind, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled pastedowns.

One of the classic descriptions of the Spanish conquests in the New World, including the first publication of Jacques Le Maire's journal of one of the greatest early Pacific voyages and circumnavigations: a work of great rarity and importance.

This edition of Herrera includes the first publication of Jacques Le Maire's journal of one of the greatest early Pacific voyages and circumnavigations, that of Le Maire and Schouten in 1615 and 1616. Le Maire's journal, which occupies pp. 107-174 of this book, describes the voyage of trade and discovery, launched by one of the most aggressive of Netherlands traders in this era of Dutch expansion. The expedition sailed around Cape Horn, explored the Pacific coast of South America, and pursued the search for Terra Australis. Inspired in part by Quiros and motivated by Dutch trading zeal, this was the essential precursor to Tasman's voyage; indeed Tasman made great use of Le Maire's mapping of the ocean. The Le Maire voyage, the last of the seventeenth-century expeditions to search for the unknown continent from the east, was responsible for extensive discoveries in the Pacific, recorded in excellent detail on the numerous maps published here.These include maps of Le Maire's Pacific route and of New Guinea, the latter definitely establishing it to be an island. There are also five engraved views, showing the expedition in Patagonia, a Polynesian sailing canoe, the anchorage at Cocos Island, natives at Cocos, and the isle of Hoorn.

The first section of this work is the first French (and second edition overall) of a portion of Antonio de Herrera's Historia General, first published in Madrid in 1601. This is one of the classic descriptions of the Spanish conquests in the New World, with important maps of the West Indies, the Americas, the coasts of Central and South America, the interior of Mexico, Terra Firme, and the west coast of South America, including some of the most important maps relating to the Pacific made to the time. The third section of this volume consists of brief accounts of other voyages into the Pacific, and the account of Pedro de Cevallos of the Spanish possessions in the New World.

Two issues of this French translation were printed in Amsterdam in 1622. This copy has the first imprint recorded by Wagner. There were also Latin and Dutch editions in the same year, differing slightly in their makeup; Wagner assigns priority to this French edition. A work of great rarity and importance.

Borba de Moraes p.400; *European Americana* 622/68; JCB (3)II:166; Sabin 31543; Tiele pp. 56-57, 314-316; Tiele-Muller 296; Wagner *Spanish Southwest* 12a

(#31298) $ 16,500

KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von (1770-1846). ***Voyage autour du monde, fait dans les annees 1803, 1804, 1805 et 1806, par les ordres de Sa Majestie Imperiale Alexandre Ier, empereur de Russie, sur les vaisseaux la Nadiejeda et la Neva.***

Paris: Gide fils,1821. 3 volumes (text: 2 volumes, 8vo [8 x 5 1/2 inches]; atlas: folio [18 1/2 x 12 inches]). xii, 418; [4], 531, [1]pp. 30 engraved plates (portrait, 9 maps and 20 plates; 2 double-page maps). Uncut. Text in period patterned paper wrappers, the atlas bound to style in uniform period panelled wrappers. Housed in black morocco-backed boxes.

First edition in French of Krusenstern's seminal account of the first Russian expedition to circumnavigate the globe: complete with the rare atlas of plates.

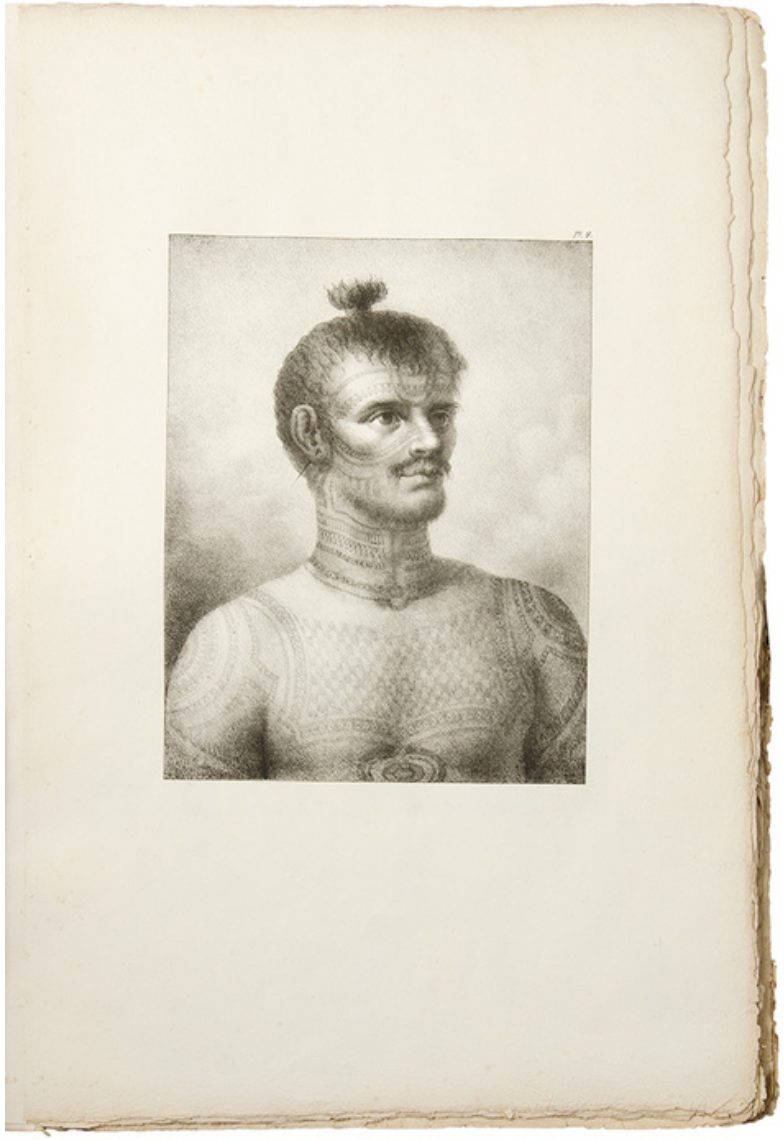
Capt. Ivan von Krusenstern's voyage was one of the most important post-Cook Pacific voyages, specifically aimed at obtaining more knowledge of the northern Pacific region, establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with Japan, and visiting the Russian trading posts in Alaska and on the west coast of America.It comprised the first Russian expedition to circumnavigate the globe, under the command of Krusenstern, between 1803 and 1806. Sailing in 1803, the expedition touched on Brazil and rounded Cape Horn, visiting the Marquesas Islands, Hawaii, Kamchatka, and Japan. In Hawaii the expedition separated, with ships under Langsdorff and Lisianski sailing to the Northwest Coast, while Krusenstern himself undertook the delicate Japan expedition, returning via Macao and the Cape of Good Hope.

"The importance of this work stems from its being the official account of the first Russian expedition to circumnavigate the globe, and form the discoveries and rectifications of charts that were made, especially in the North Pacific and on the northwest coast of America" (Hill).

First published in St. Petersburg between 1809 and 1814, with issues in both Russian and German, that first edition with its folio atlas of 105 plates is a major rarity of travel literature. Dutch, English and Italian editions followed, although none contained an atlas of plates.The present first edition in French is the first edition following the original publication to include an atlas of plates. The images are re-engraved versions of images in the original, and includes a portrait of Krusenstern, views and images of natives of the Marquesas, Japan, Sakhalin Island, Kamtchatka, etc., as well as nine maps of various Pacific regions visited.

cf. Lada-Mocarski 62; Sabin 38332; *Arctic Bibliography* 9377; Howes K272, "c;" Borba de Moraes, pp.374-75; Hill 952 (ref); cf. Forbes *Hawaii* 407

(#34467) $ 27,500.



126 Description de l'Elephant.

POVRTRAICT DV BVFFLE ET DE QVELques autres animaux des Indes.

CHAPITRE XLVI.

De l'Elephant.

Elephants ou se trouuent.

ON trouue des Elephants en diuers endroits des Indes: mais le plus grãd nombre est en Ethiopie par dela Mosambicque au dedans du pays ou les *Caffres* Negres habitent, qui les tuent pour les manger, & vendent leurs dents aux Portugais. Il y en a aussi grande quantité es pays de Bengala & Pegu, lesquels on prend à la chasse auec grande troupe de gens & d'autres elephants appriuoisez. On en enserre quelquefois bien deux mille dans vne enclosture, desquels on se contente de retenir cent ou deux cents, laissant aller les autres pour multiplier. Ceux qu'on retient s'appriuoisent & addoucissent

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van (1562/3-1611). ***Histoire de la Navigation de Jean Hugues de Linscot hollandais et de son voyage es Indes Orientales ... avec annotations de Bernard Paludanus Docteur en Medicine, specialement sur la matiere des plantes & espiceries ... a quoy sont adioustees quelques autres descriptions tant du pays de Guinee, & autres costes d'Ethiopie, que des navigations des Hollandois vers le Nord au Vaygat & en la nouvelle Zembla ... nouvellement traduict en François.***

"Amstelredam" [Amsterdam]: Théodore Pierre, 1610. Folio (12 x 7 3/4 inches). [4], 275 pp. 6 engraved maps on 8 sheets (2 double-page, 2 folding, 2 on two folding sheets), 58 engraved in-text illustrations. (Five illustrations shaved touching image area). Expertly bound to style in old vellum. Black morocco backed folding box.

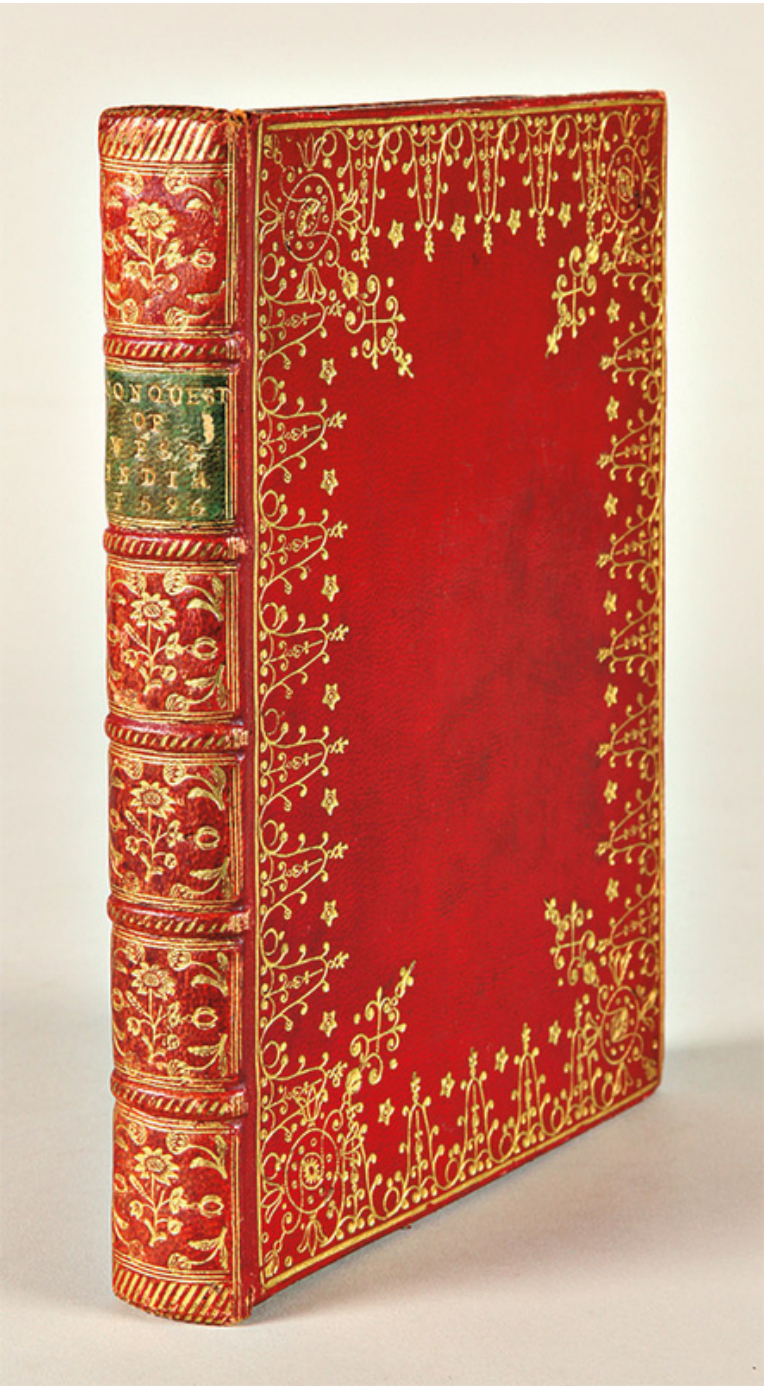
Very rare first edition in French of the great classic of travel literature.

"When Linschoten returned from Goa to his home in the Netherlands, he did so at a time when the people of northern Europe and particularly his countrymen were especially interested in what he had to report concerning the trading activities of the Portuguese in the East. He had lived in Goa for six years from 1583, and while he never ventured far from the Portuguese capital, he did have an 'avaricious thirst for knowledge which enabled him to get detailed information of land and sea as far afield as the Spice Islands and China'" (Boies Penrose). But his most important and far-reaching observations concerned the gradual decline of Portguese power in the East and her ability to protect her trade routes and monopolies. This, together with the trading possibilities he detailed, encouraged a series of Dutch, French and English fleets to set sail for the Spice Islands and beyond to China and Japan. An important work that served not only as a valuable record but also as a catalyst for change in the balance of power amongst European trading nations in the east.

This first edition in French is translated from the first edition in Dutch published in 1596. There are two issues of the first edition in French published in 1610: one by H. Laurenszoon, and one by Pierre (as here). It is generally accepted that this edition was actually printed in Frankfurt rather than Amsterdam, perhaps by the same printer who printed de Bry's work (see Tiele 685).

Ernst van den Boogaart, *Jan Huygen van Linschoten and the moral map of Asia;* cf. Borba de Moraes I,p.489; European Americana 610/69; JCB (3)II:71; Sabin 41369; Tiele-Muller 95(f)

(#18154) $ 65,000



LOPEZ DE GOMARA, Francisco. ***The Pleasant Historie Of The Conquest Of The West India, Now Called New Spaine. Atchieved By The Woorthie Prince Hernando Cortes Marques Of The Valley Of Huaxacac, Most Delectable To Reade...***

London: Thomas Creede, 1596. Small quarto. [12], 405, [6]pp. Eighteenth-century red morocco, elaborately and handsomely tooled in gilt on the boards and spine, gilt leather label, a.e.g. Bookplate on front pastedown and front free endpaper. Titlepage backed. Two small holes in leaf Nn3, not affecting text, small tear repaired in leaf Nn, not affecting text.

A primary account of the Conquest of Mexico.

The second English edition of one of the most important early chronicles of the Spanish conquest of the New World, and one of the two chief accounts of Cortes' conquest of Mexico, the other being provided by Bernal Diaz. This is a reissue of the first English edition of 1578, and one of the handful of English works about the New World to appear in the 16th century.

Lopez de Gomara was Cortes' secretary for a number of years, and made use of his unparalleled opportunity to gather information from the primary source relating to the extraordinary exploits surrounding the overthrow of the Aztec empire."Contains the first printed accounts of the Cortes expeditions to California, the expeditions of Francisco Ulloa, Marcos de Niza, Coronado, the subsidiary expeditions resulting from the last, and the voyage of Cabrillo" - Wagner. The work was first published in Zaragosa in 1552, and quickly went through a number of editions in Spain, Italy, and the Low Countries. The English translation was prepared by Thomas Nicholas, who abridged the original. This second edition is a virtual line-for-line reprint of the 1578 edition.

An important Elizabethan Americanum.

European Americana 596/52; Palau 141186; Sabin 27752; Wagner *Spanish Southwest* 2qq; STC 16808

(#23576) $ 18,500

MARTYR, Peter; Gonzalo OVIEDO; and Giovanni RAMUSIO. ***[Summario de la General Historia de I'Indie Occidentali...(title given on verso of first leaf)].***

Venice: 1534. 79; 64, [2]; [15] leaves. Double-sheet map. Woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary full vellum, manuscript title on spine, raised bands. Neat bookplate on front pastedown, old bookseller's label on rear pastedown. Contemporary ownership signature on front free endpaper. Title leaf and first leaf of text remargined, not affecting text. Slight dampstaining in upper outer corner of first thirty-four leaves. Closed tear in leaf 56. Occasional contemporary ink notations in margins, manuscript start of an index on rear fly leaf. Two small burn holes in map, not affecting any printed area. Overall a very good copy. In a brown half morocco slipcase.

The earliest voyage collection focusing on the New World.

This important collection of voyages and narratives is the work of several authors, although most bibliographers attribute it to Peter Martyr, a translation of whose work makes up the first section. The present volume is one of the first attempts anywhere to assemble a group of accounts of travel and exploration. It was probably assembled for publication by the Venetian, Giovanni Ramusio, later famous for his much larger collection, Navigationi..., which began publication in 1554. Only the Montalboddo collection precedes it as a collection of voyage narratives outside Europe; this is the first collection to focus entirely on the New World.

The Historia... is divided into three books. The first part is made up of material from the Decades of Peter Martyr, drawn from the edition of 1530, the first complete edition to present all eight Decades. The second and most important part is drawn from the first published work of the great historian and chronicler of the early West Indies, Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo's De la Natural Hystoria de las Indias (Toledo, 1526).Since that pioneering work of American natural history (which is a completely different book from Oviedo's later Historia general...) is virtually unobtainable today, the present 1534 publication is the only form in which the first work of Oviedo can be had. Oviedo's observations are the first accurate reports of New World plants and animals. He also provides one of the first accounts of Bermuda, where he tried to land while en route to Spain in 1515, only to be driven off by adverse winds. The distinction of being the first obtainable edition is also true of the third part, a translation of an anonymously written tract entitled La Conquista de Peru, first published in Seville, also in 1534, of which only three copies survive. It gives the text of the tract in full. Both are among the first published accounts of the conquest of Peru.

The woodcuts in the text are both drawn from the work of Oviedo and made up by the Venetian printers.They are some of the earliest published images of the New World based on actual experience, as opposed to the fantasies of European woodcut artists. There is also a handsome double-page woodcut map of Hispaniola, an extremely early piece of detailed New World cartography.

The earliest voyage collection focusing on the New World, a work of tremendous importance in the dissemination of knowledge of America to Europe.

European Americana 534/28; Harrisse 190; Church 69; Arents 3; JCB (3)I:114; Sabin 1565; Streeter Sale 13.

(#23569) $ 48,000

NOORT, Olivier van (1568-1611). ***Description du Penible Voyage Fait Entour de L'univers ou Globe Terrestre par Sr. Olivier du Noort d'Utrecht, General de quatre navires...Le tout translaté du flamand en françois, & à service de ceux qui sont curieux & se delectent de nouvelles remarquables & dignes de memoire.***

Amsterdam: chez la refue de Cornille Nicolas,1610. Folio (12 1/4 x 8 3/4 inches). [2],61,[1]pp., engraved vignette of the fleet ships on title page, twenty-five in-text engravings and two full-page engraved maps. Expertly bound to style in full mottled calf, spine with raised bands, lettered in the second compartment, the others with an overall decoration in gilt.

Van Noort's account of the first Dutch circumnavigation.

Van Noort, a former innkeeper in Rotterdam sponsored by a group of Dutch merchants, accomplished a circumnavigation of the globe. He was the first Dutch explorer to do so, making the trip from 1598 to 1601.

Van Noort was an inspiration to his country, and he established Holland as a power in global exploration. "Van Noort was the commander of a fleet of four vessels which set out from Holland in July, 1598, and found a route to the Indies by way of the Straits of Magellan. Passing through the Straits, he voyaged along the coasts of Chile and Peru as far as 13o 40' north latitude, and then turned westward across the Pacific; returning to Rotterdam in August, 1601.

Howgego N37; *European Americana* 610/79; Sabin 55438; Borba de Moraes II:103;Tiele 806

(#28664) $ 10,000.

PARKINSON, Sydney (1745?-1771). ***A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, in His Majesty's Ship the Endeavour.***

London: Printed for Stanfield Parkinson,1773. Large 4to (13 3/16 x 10 5/8 inches). xxiii, [1], 22, [2], 212, [2]pp. 26 engraved plates, map, and engraved frontispiece portrait. Contemporary polished calf ruled in gilt, edges tooled in gilt, spine gilt extra, gilt morocco label. Provenance: John Smyth of Heath (bookplate on front pastedown).

Parkinson's important illustrated account of Cook's first voyage, with handsome plates and the rare explanatory remarks.

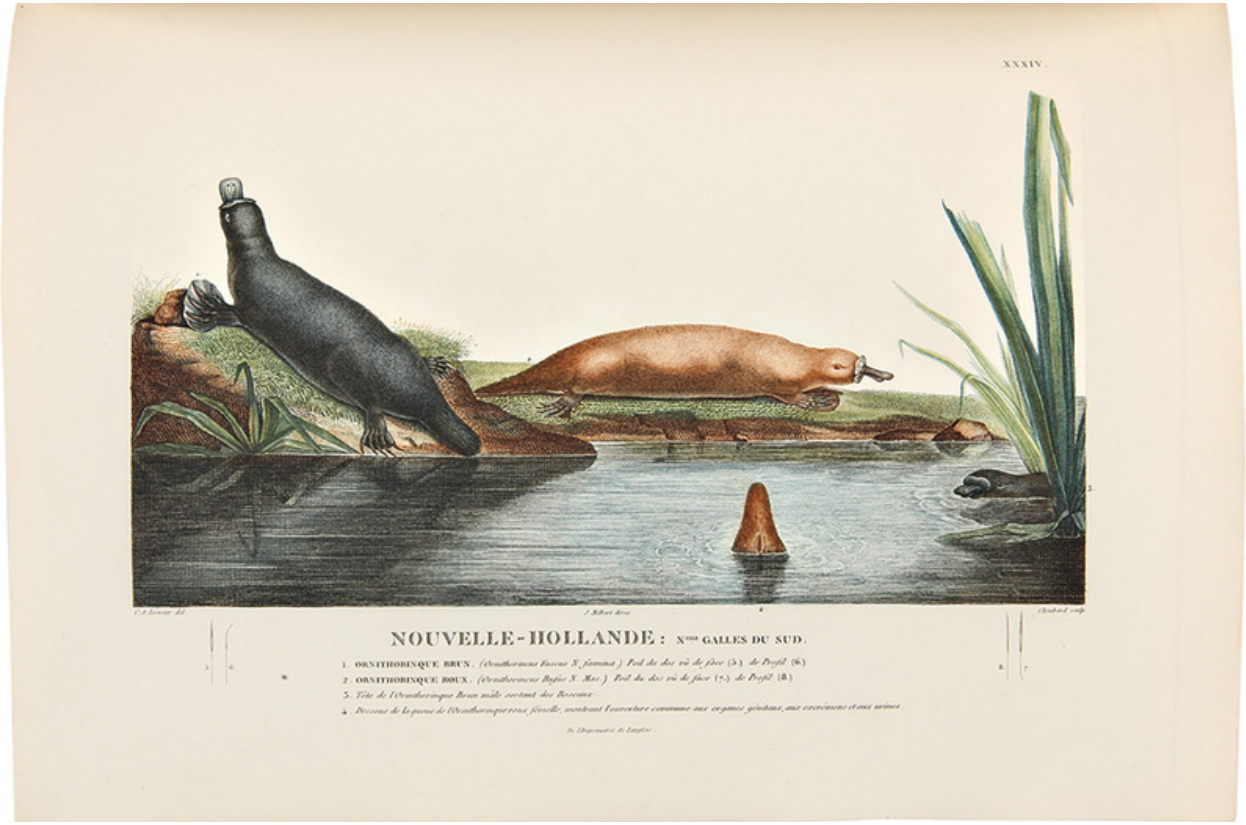
An attractive, wide-margined copy of the first edition of this important narrative, with the rare section of Explanatory Remarks by John Fothergill.

Parkinson accompanied Capt. James Cook on his first voyage to the South Pacific and New Zealand, serving as draughtsman under naturalist Joseph Banks. As botanical artist for the Endeavor voyage, Parkinson produced a large number of magnificent botanical and natural history drawings of Tahiti, New Zealand, and Australia. His untimely death near the end of the voyage while en route from Batavia to the Cape of Good Hope resulted in a dispute between his brother Stanfield and Banks over ownership of his manuscripts and drawings. When Hawkesworth learned of the impending publication of this work, he sought and received an injunction to prevent its appearance until sometime after the official account was issued. Hawkesworth went so far as to omit mention of Parkinson's name from the official account, and even failed to give him credit for his botanical illustrations.

The present work stands as the most attractive of the unofficial accounts of Cook's first voyage. It contains extensive descriptions of Australia and New Zealand, and is the first work to properly identify the kangaroo by name. The handsome plates are from Parkinson's drawings, depicting natives of Tierra del Fuego, Tahiti, and New Zealand; scenes in Tahiti and New Zealand; and native artifacts. Also included are several vocabularies of South Sea languages. This first edition was published in 1773. Some years later, Stanfield Parkinson went insane and the unsold sheets of the book were sold to Dr. Fothergill, who added a section of "Explanatory Remarks" and a Postscript in order to counter Stanfield's ill-tempered preface. This copy includes this rare section of extra text, almost never seen with the first edition. This copy bears a distinguished provenance, with the bookplate of John Smyth of Heath Hall. Smyth (1748- 1811) had a prolific public career, serving as a Member of Parliament and the Board of Trade, a Lord of the Treasury, Master of the Royal Mint, and Lord of the Admiralty.

Beddie 712; Hill 1308; Holmes 7; Sabin 58787; Davidson, *A Book Collector's Notes*, pp. 54-6; NMM I:564; O'Reilly & Reitman 371; Kroepelien 944; Cox I, p. 58; Bell P100; Streeter Sale 2406.

(#38163) $ 17,500



PERON, Francis; Louis Claude de Saulces de FREYCINET; and Nicholas BAUDIN. ***Voyage de Decouvertes aux Terres Australes Execute par ordre de sa Majeste l'Empereur et Roi, sur les Corvettes le Geographe, le Naturaliste, et la Goelette la Casuarina, pendant les annee 1800, 1802, 1803 et 1804.***

Paris: L'Imprimerie Imperiale,1807/11/16. Two volumes, 4to (12 1/8 x 9 inches) plus atlas folio (13 5/8 x 10 1/8 inches). Consisting of the following: 1) Voyage de Decouvertes...Historique. Two volumes. Engraved portrait in volume two. Three folding tables. 2) Partie Historique Atlas. Two parts bound in one. Engraved title for each part. First part contains forty plates including map, five colored coastal profiles, fourteen ethnographic plates (eight colored), eight other views (one of which is colored, and two folding, including Lesueur's view of Sydney), eleven natural history plates (nine colored) and one technical plate. Second part contains fourteen maps (two double-page or folding). Uniformly bound in half antique calf and 19th-century marbled boards, spines gilt, leather labels. Plates and maps in atlas volume all pristine. Overall a remarkably clean uncut set.

The rare account of the Baudin-Freycinet expedition, one of the most important early explorations of Australia.

The expedition was sent out by the French government in 1800 with orders to complete the cartographic survey of the Australian coast. Commanded by Nicolas Baudin, the expedition left France in 1800 and sailed via Mauritius to the Australian coast in the region of Cape Leeuwin, arriving in May 1801. Peron sailed as naturalist on the expedition and Freycinet as a cartographer.

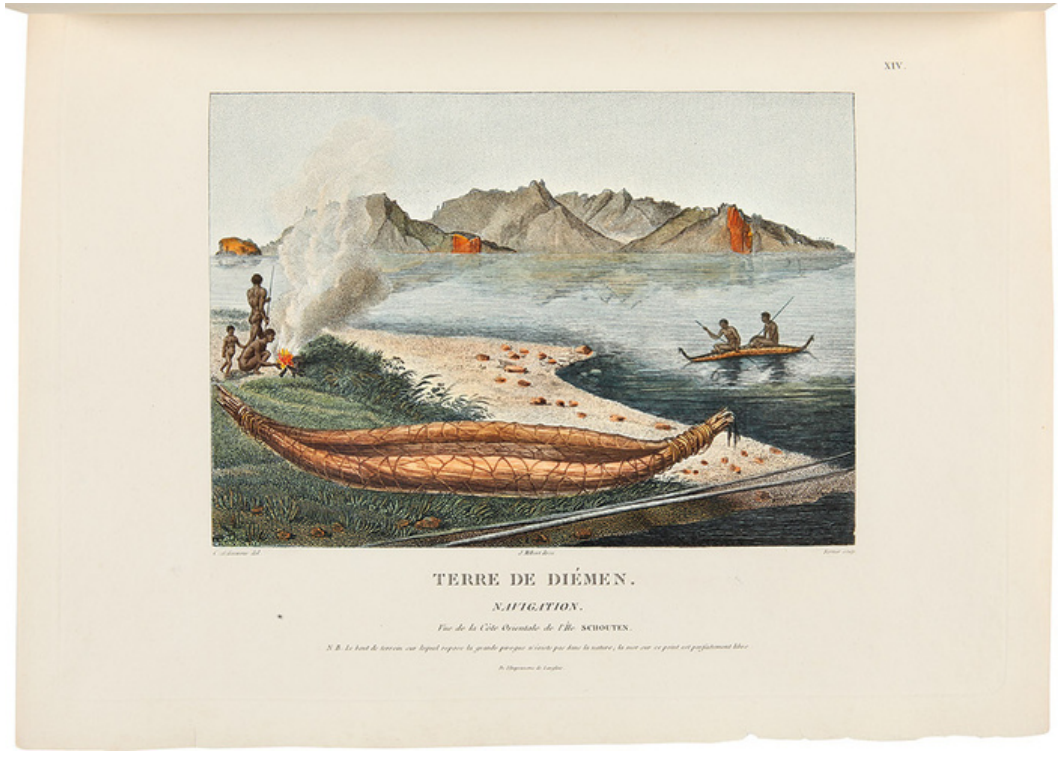
(description continues on the next page)

The vessels, Geographe and Naturaliste, sailed north from Cape Leeuwin, surveying the coast and making observations on the natural history and inhabitants, until they crossed to Timor. After three months the two ships set out for Tasmania, continued making detailed surveys and went on to Sydney. The group then undertook a complete survey of the southern coast and an examination of the northern coast before returning to Mauritius where, near the end of 1803, Baudin died. It was a celebrated voyage which brought back to France the most important collection of natural history specimens in the history of the French Museum, as well as a wealth of geographical and other information. ^The narrative of the expedition was begun by Peron, and completed by Freycinet after Peron's death. A tacit agreement between Peron and Freycinet, both of whom disliked Baudin, kept the commander's name mostly absent from the present official account of the expedition. Flinders completed his survey of the Australian coast before Baudin, but his imprisonment by the French in Mauritius for seven years resulted in the French exploration account being published first. Consequently, the Baudin-Freycinet narrative includes the first complete and fully detailed map of the Australian continent. It is justly one of the most famous depictions of Australia ever produced, with virtually the entire southern coast labelled "Terre Napolean," indicating possible French colonial ambitions. The ...Historique Atlas contains a group of beautiful colour plates, mostly of natural history specimens, many of which depict what the French saw during their important visit to Tasmania. The navigational text and atlas, which was issued separately a few years later, is rarely found together with the narrative section.

A most important Pacific voyage account.

Ferguson 449,536; Dunmore, French Explorers in the Pacific II, pp.9-40; Wantrup 78a,79a; Hill, pp.229-30 (narrative volumes only); Davidson, *Book Collector's Notes*, pp.108-10; Sharp, *Discovery of Australia*, pp.232-39; Plomley, *The Baudin Expedition and the Tasmanian Aborigines* 1802

(#28645) $ 18,500



PORTLOCK, Nathaniel (1748-1817). ***A Voyage Round the World; but more particularly to the North-West Coast of America: Performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon.***

London: Printed for John Stockdale and George Goulding, 1789. Quarto (11 7/8 x 9 1/8 inches). xii, 384, xl pp. 20 engraved plates, charts and maps (6 folding charts or maps, 2 engraved portraits, 12 engraved plates [including 5 ornithological plates with contemporary hand-colouring, as issued]). Contemporary full tree calf boards bordered in gilt, flat spine gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering piece, marbled endpapers.

Rare deluxe issue with hand-coloured plates of the first edition of a classic narrative of the early explorationn on the Northwest coast.

Portlock, a veteran of Cook's third voyage, and Dixon were sent by the King George's Sound Company to the Northwest coast of North America to investigate the economic possibilities of the fur trade there. En route, they had a long stay in Hawaii, and Portlock's narrative of this visit is of particular interest since Portlock and Dixon were the first captains to visit the Hawaiian islands since the death of Cook. He gives an important account of the situation there, already much altered by European contact. The voyage then proceeded to the Northwest to survey the region. Portlock and Dixon separated, with Portlock exploring northward up the Alaskan coast and Dixon proceeding southward to Nootka Sound. Both Dixon and Portlock published accounts of the voyage, but Portlock is of greater value for his particularly vivid descriptions of the Native Americans and Russians in the region.

In addition to the lively narrative, the work is well illustrated with 20 plates and maps: these include a fine large folding general map of the Northwest Coast, and five maps of particular harbours along the coast. In the regular issue, the five bird plates are uncoloured and the text is printed on laid paper. A contemporary advertisement announcing the publication offers "a few copies ... printed on fine paper, hot pressed and plates coloured." These deluxe issues, as here, are considerably more rare than the usual uncoloured examples. Besides the obvious benefit of hand-coloured illustrations, the paper used for the text of this deluxe issue is a higher quality paper.

Forbes *Hawaii* 177; Judd Voyages 147; Hill (2004) 1376; Howes P487 "b."; Lada-Mocarski 42; Sabin 64389; Streeter Sale 3485; TPL 599; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 738-43; Wood p.523.

(#39418) $ 12,500.

[RICKMAN, John]. ***Journal of Captain Cook's last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, on Discovery; performed in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 ... Faithfully Narrated from the original MS.***

Dublin: Messrs. Price, Whitestone, [etc.], 1781. Octavo (8 1/4 x 4 3/4 inches). [4], xlvii, [1], 396pp. Engraved frontispiece and four plates, 1 folding engraved map. Contemporary calf, expertly rebacked to style, flat spine ruled in gilt, red morocco lettering piece.

The first Dublin edition of the first published account of Cook's last voyage: a work which preceded the publication of the official account by three years.

The first edition of this work was published in London in 1781; a second London edition, with corrections, was published in the same year. The present Dublin edition, also published in 1781, is a reprint of the second London edition, with four of the plates (the frontispiece of the death of Capt. Cook; "Omai's Public Entry on his first landing at Otaheite," "Ounalaschkan Chief" and "Representation of the Heiva at Otaheite") being reverse images of those in the London edition, while the plate of "Omai's Double Canoe, and the Ships approaching Hueheine" is included here in place of the image "The Ships Approaching York Island" found in the London editions.

Rickman accompanied Cook's voyage aboard the 'Discovery' until his transfer to the 'Resolution' in 1777. Of the London edition, Hill notes: "This anonymous journal, of Captain Cook's third voyage, was once believed to have been written by John Ledyard, who had actually made liberal use of Lieutenant Rickman's account; hence the confusion. This narrative anticipated the government's authorized account by two years. All the journals kept on board were claimed by the Admiralty, thus the author remained strictly anonymous. The text, especially as regards details of Cook's death, differs considerably from other accounts." This Dublin edition is not in Hill.

Beaglehole I, pp.ccv-ccvi; Beddie 1608; Davidson, p.64; Forbes 36; Holmes 38 (ref); Howes R276, "aa."; Kroepelien 1078; O'Reilly & Reiman 416; Wickersham 6555a.

(#30273) $ 3,500

STAUNTON, Sir George Leonard (1737-1801). ***An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China ... Taken chiefly from the papers of His Excellency the Earl of Macartney.***

London: W.Bulmer & Co. for G.Nicol,1797. 3 volumes: Text: 2 vols, quarto (10 3/4 x 8 3/4 inches); Atlas: large folio (22 1/2 x 17 inches). Text: 2 engraved portrait frontispieces of Emperor Tchien Lung in Vol. I and the Earl Macartney in Vol. II, 1 plate, 26 vignette illustrations after William Alexander and others. Atlas: 44 engraved views, plans, plates, charts or maps (including a large folding world map, 3 natural history subjects and 25 views). Text: contemporary tree calf, flat spine divided into six compartments, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt. Atlas: expertly bound to style in half calf over period brown paper covered boards, spine gilt uniform to the text. Provenance: Sir Thomas Courtenay Warner, 1st Baronet (armorial bookplate in text).

First edition of the official published account of the first British embassy to China, headed by the Earl Macartney: complete with the atlas of maps and plates. A very fine copy.

George Macartney, 1st Earl Macartney (1737-1806) was dispatched to Beijing in 1792 travelling via Madeira, Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope and Indonesia. He was accompanied by Staunton, and a retinue of suitably impressive size, including Staunton's 11-year-old son who was nominally the ambassador's page. On the embassy's arrival in China it emerged that the 11-year-old was the only European member of the embassy able to speak Mandarin, and thus the only one able to converse with the Emperor. The embassy, the first such to China, had two objectives: the first to register with the Emperor British displeasure at the treatment that the British merchants were receiving from the Chinese, the second to gain permission for a British minister to be resident in China. The first objective was achieved, the second was not. Macartney was twice granted an audience with the Emperor and in December 1793 he was sumptuously entertained by the Chinese viceroy in Canton, and returned to England via Macao and St. Helena, arriving in September 1794.

Brunet V, 525; cf. Cordier Sinica 2381-2382; cf. Cox I, p.344; Hill (2004) 1628; Lowndes III, p.2502; Lust 545 & 547; cf. *Catalogue of the Asiatic Library of Dr. G.E.Morrison* (Tokyo: 1924) I, 696-697; cf. Stafleu & Cowan 12.835.

(#27884) $ 17,500

STAUNTON, Sir George Leonard (1737-1801); Michael SYMES (1761-1809); and Samuel TURNER (1749-1802). ***[Uniformly bound set of large-paper issues of the British embassies to China, Burma and Tibet, from the library of William Beckford].***

London: 1797-1800. 3 works in 5 volumes: imperial 4to (12 3/4 x 10 inches) and folio (22 1/2 x 17 inches). Detailed collations as below. Contemporary red straight-grained morocco gilt, wide gilt borders on the covers, the Staunton atlas with elaborate cornerpieces composed of small tools, spines gilt in compartments with double raised bands, inner dentelles gilt, blue-green endpapers in the text and pale blue watered silk endpapers in the atlas, gilt edges. Provenance: William Beckford (armorial stamps at the corners of each turn in).

The uniformly-bound Beckford set of an extraordinary extra-illustrated set of Staunton's official published account of the first British embassy to China, a rare large paper issue of the first edition of the official account of Turner's embassy to Bhutan and Tibet and a rare large paper issue of the first edition of the best eighteenth-century account of Burma.

Comprised of:

STAUNTON, Sir George Leonard (1737-1801). ***An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China ... Taken chiefly from the papers of His Excellency the Earl of Macartney.*** London: W.Bulmer & Co. for G.Nicol, 1797. 3 volumes (text: 2 vols, quarto (12 3/4 x 10 inches), atlas vol.: large folio (22 1/2 x 17 inches). Text: 2 engraved portrait frontispieces, of Emperor Tchien Lung in vol.I and the Earl Macartney in vol.II, 1 plate, 26 vignette illustrations after William Alexander and others. Atlas: 44 engraved views, plans, plates, charts or maps (including a large folding world map, 3 natural history subjects and 25 views). Extra-illustrated with an additional 57 engraved plates, including plates in multiple states, as well as Alexander's separately-published Views of Headlands, Islands, &c. taken during a Voyage to and along the Eastern Coast of China, in the Year 1792 & 1793 [full collation on request].

(description continues on the next page)

George Macartney, 1st Earl Macartney (1737-1806) was dispatched to Beijing in 1792 traveling via Madeira, Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope and Indonesia. He was accompanied by Staunton, and a retinue of suitably impressive size, including Staunton's 11-year-old son who was nominally the ambassador's page. On the embassy's arrival in China it emerged that the 11-year-old was the only European member of the embassy able to speak Mandarin, and thus the only one able to converse with the Emperor. The embassy, the first such to China, had two objectives: the first to register with the Emperor British displeasure at the treatment that the British merchants were receiving from the Chinese, the second to gain permission for a British minister to be resident in China. The first objective was achieved, the second was not. Macartney was twice granted an audience with the Emperor and in December 1793 he was sumptuously entertained by the Chinese viceroy in Canton, and returned to England via Macao and St. Helena, arriving in September 1794.

The present set is simply extraordinary, with a large-paper issue of the text and the atlas with added proof impressions of the plates and other extra-illustrations, bound in a superb contemporary red morocco binding and from the library of the most noted English bibliophile of the period.

Both Lowndes and Brunet note the existence of the large paper issue of the two text volumes of this important work, but this seems to have been overlooked by subsequent bibliographies. The uncut height of the regular issue is 12 inches (the present large paper issue is cut and 12 3/4 inches tall); the inner blank margins of the text leaves in the regular issue are approximately a half inch narrower than the same pages in the large paper issue (demonstrating that the text was printed from the same setting of the type but in two different forms); the regular issue is on wove paper watermarked "I. Taylor / 1796" whilst the large paper issue is on wove watermarked 1795, as here.

The existence of such sets extra-illustrated with proofs is described in a publisher's ad leaf in the rear of Sir George Thomas Staunton's Ta Tsing Leu Lee (London, 1810), which includes an advertisement for the first edition of Staunton's Account of the Embassy noting sets for sale on regular paper, on "fine paper" with early impressions of the plates, and "few copies with proof impressions of the plates". We have never encountered another set with proof impressions, and find no other set with proofs in the modern auction records.

Of the 44 plates in the atlas, fourteen (i.e. principally the charts) are present in one state, thirteen in two states, fifteen in three states and two in four states.Included are scratch proofs, proofs before letters and progress proofs pulled from the copperplates before the engraving had been finished. Of the progress proofs, some show only minor differences to the final versions (e.g. before birds or clouds had been added to the skies), but others show figures before completion. Even the plates in this set present in the final state are special, being uniformly early, dark impressions, all on thick wove paper watermarked 1794. The impressions are noticeably better than usually found. For example, on plate 6, within the view inset at the top of the sheet, the ship's rigging is clearly visible on the present impression, unlike most extant examples. That these plates are the earliest impressions is further supported by the fact that many of the proofs are on the same paper as the final versions present here, wove paper watermarked J. Whatman and dated 1794.

(description continues on the next page)

Most significantly, this copy of the atlas includes four very rare extra plates, present here in two states each, which were separately-issued by the expedition artist William Alexander. We have only once before encountered another set of Staunton with these extra-illustrations (though only in one state) and can only find passing references to them in the literature on Alexander (e.g. Archer, British Drawings in the India Office Library, vol. II, p. 371) which record their existence but with no information about them. OCLC records only the British Library copies of these four engravings.

[WITH:] SYMES, Michael (1761-1809). ***An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava.*** London: W. Bulmer and Co., 1800.Imperial quarto. xxiv, 504pp. Dedication leaf. 2 folding engraved maps, 25 engraved plates.

Symes's account is rich in topographical, historical and anecdotal detail. The first 288 pages provide a valuable historical account of the Ava Empire, and the final part of the work includes descriptions and illustrations of rare and curious plants."One of the first detailed accounts of the country written in English. In just over 500 pages, it addressed the history, geography, culture, and economics of Burma" (ODNB).Published at 2l. 2s in boards, contemporary advertisements reveal that a smaller number of copies were available in large paper, printed from the same setting of type as the smaller regular issue but in larger size and on better paper stock, at 3l. 3s.

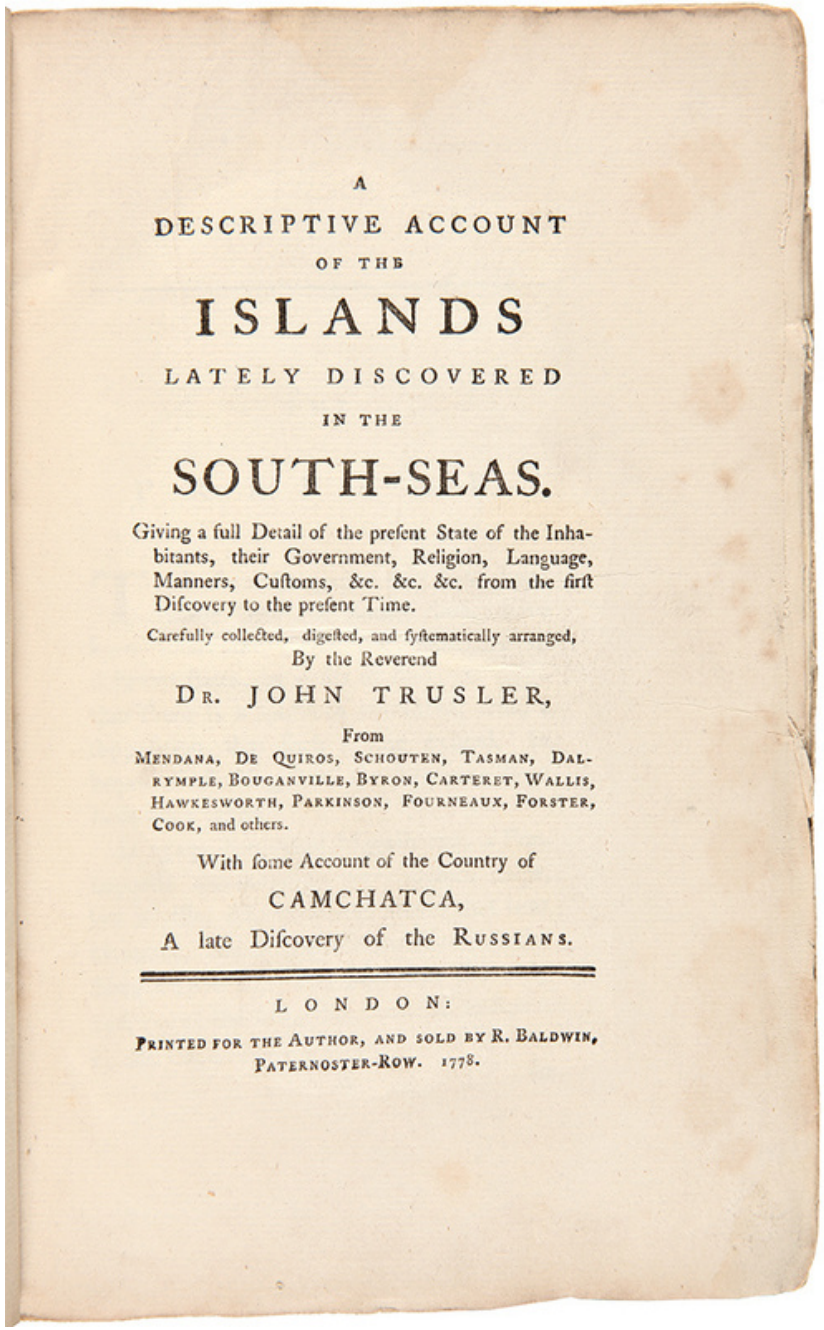
[WITH:] TURNER, Samuel (1749-1802). - Samuel DAVIS (1760-1819, illustrator). ***An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet, containing a narrative of a journey through Bootan, and part of Tibet ... To which are added, views taken on the spot, by Lieutenant Samuel Davis; and observations botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr. Robert Saunders.*** London: printed by W. Bulmer & Co, and sold by G. & W. Nicol, 1800. Folding engraved map after Samuel Davis, 13 plates (1 aquatint by De la Motte after Stubbs, 1 double-page line engraving of script, 2 engraved views by James Basire after Turner, 1 engraved plan and 8 views by James Basire after Samuel Davis), 1 engraved illustration

Acting on Warren Hastings orders, Samuel Turner's expedition was despatched with the aim of improving "trans-Himalayan trade after the Nepal war. Turner's party, including the surgeon and botanist Dr Robert Saunders, set off from Calcutta in January 1783. Davis was to survey the route and record the topographical features of the country ... While in Bhutan during their first audience with the Deb Raja in his palace at Tassisudon, Turner explained to him that 'drawing constituted in England a branch of education; and that we made unequal progress in the art, I could boast but little skill in it, but that my friend Mr. Davis had attained a great degree of perfection' ... After four months in Bhutan waiting for permission to enter Tibet ... the three men were told that only Turner and Saunders could proceed. Turner believed that the authorities were suspicious of Davis's drawing skills ... Leaving Davis behind in Bhutan ... Turner and Saunders departed for Tibet on 8 September 1783. Their travels were to last until March the following year" (Indian Life & Landscape p.194). The Table of Plates notes that the plates were all engraved from originals in the possession of Warren Hastings - including the image of the Yak. The Yak was one of a pair sent to Hastings, by his kinsman, Turner. Only one survived the journey, and it is this animal that was painted by George Stubbs from life. In the background, Stubbs incorporates Davis's view of Punakha Dzong, the summer palace in Bhutan. Published at 2l. 2s in boards, contemporary advertisements reveal that a smaller number of copies were available in large paper, printed from the same setting of type as the smaller regular issue but in larger size and on better paper stock, at 4l. 4s.

Although the binding on this extraordinary set is not signed and no binder's ticket has survived, Beckford, whose arms appear on the inner dentelles, was known to have commissioned similar bindings by Christian Samuel Kalthober and Charles Lewis, two of the most fashionable and talented London binders of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The binding on this set is certainly of that quality. Although from Beckford's collection, this set did not appear in the auctions of either the contents of Fonthill Abbey or the Hamilton Palace library.

Staunton: Brunet V, 525; cf. Cordier Sinica 2381-2382; cf. Cox I, p.344; Hill (2004) 1628; Lowndes III, p.2502; Lust 545 & 547; cf. *Catalogue of the Asiatic Library of Dr. G.E.Morrison* (Tokyo: 1924) I, 696-697; cf. Stafleu & Cowan 12.835. Symes: Cordier, *Indosinica* 445; Howgego S200; Lowndes III, p. 2564.Turner: Cox I, 346; cf. J. Egerton *George Stubbs*, painter: catalogue raisonné 284; cf. P. Godrej & P. Rohatgi *Scenic Splendours India through the printed image* p.34; cf. *Indian Life and Landscape* p.194; Lennox-Boyd *Stubbs* 140; Lowndes IV, p.2724; Lust 208; Yakushi T140.

(#30000) $ 125,000



A
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT
OF THE
ISLANDS
LATELY DISCOVERED
IN THE
SOUTH-SEAS.

Giving a full Detail of the prefent State of the Inhabitants, their Government, Religion, Language, Manners, Cuftoms, &c. &c. &c. from the firft Difcovery to the prefent Time.

Carefully collected, digefted, and fyftematically arranged,
By the Reverend
DR. JOHN TRUSLER,
From
MENDANA, DE QUIROS, SCHOUTEN, TASMAN, DALRYMPLE, BOUGANVILLE, BYRON, CARTERET, WALLIS, HAWKESWORTH, PARKINSON, FOURNEAUX, FORSTER, COOK, and others.

With fome Account of the Country of
CAMCHATCA,
A late Difcovery of the RUSSIANS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY R. BALDWIN, PATERNOSTER-ROW. 1778.

TRUSLER, John (1735-1820). ***A Descriptive Account of the Islands Lately Discovered in the South-Seas.***

London: R. Baldwin,1778. 8vo (8 3/4 x 5 1/2 inches). [4], vii, 303, [9]pp. Half-title, publisher's ad on verso of final leaf.Uncut. Original blue boards with drab paper spine, contemporary manuscript titling on spine and front board. Light wear and soiling to binding. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Unsophisticated original condition. In a paper slipcase.

A rare and important early compilation of South Seas voyages, put together by John Trusler, who drew primarily on Cook's explorations.

This would have been the first introduction of many readers to the English advances in exploring the Pacific. "John Trusler is described in the DNB as an eccentric divine, a literary compiler, and a medical empiric. Throughout his diverse career Trusler published many works, on subjects ranging from philosophy to farming. The [present] work contains descriptions and history of Tahiti and the Society Islands, the Friendly Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Australia, the Solomon Islands, New Holland, and Kamchatka. It offers lively and entertaining discussions of the customs of the inhabitants of these various Pacific islands" (Hill). A very few copies were apparently issued with a folding map which is not present in this copy, nor was it present in the Hill copy (ESTC does not call for a map). Rare, with only a handful of copies in ESTC.

Hill 1719; ESTC T107078.

(#28627) $ 9,750

WHITE, John (c. 1756-1832) and STONE, Sarah (1761-1844). ***Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales with Sixty-five plates of Non descript Animals, Birds, Lizards, Serpents, curious Cones of Trees and other Natural Productions.***

London: J. Debrett, 1790. Quarto (11 1/2 x 9 inches). (16), 299 pp., (36).. Engraved title-page vignette, list of subscribers, 65 hand-coloured engraved plates, 4 page publisher's advertisemen following appendix. Contemporary brown calf, spine gilt, red and green morocco labels in second and fourth compartments.

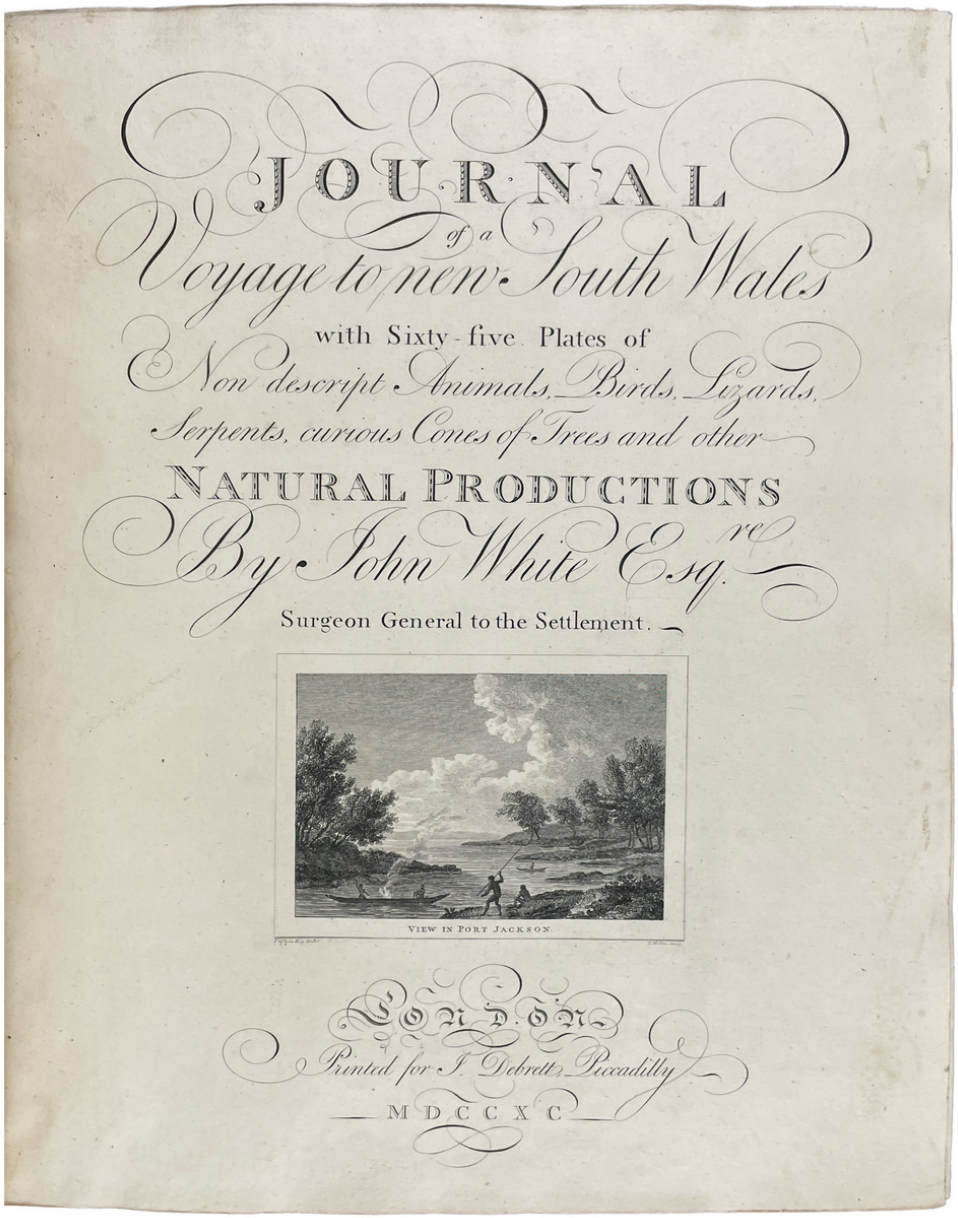
The rare hand-coloured issue of White's beautifully illustrated First Fleet Journal with engravings after Sarah Stone: among the most desirable works of Australian exploration and natural history.

The most important early work of Australian natural history. John White served as surgeon general to the settlement of New South Wales and sailed with the First Fleet. His account is the best of the early descriptions of the natural history of the colony. 'White's Journal is of key importance to any collection of Australiana and is essential to a collection of Foundation books' (Wantrup, p. 78). Hill adds that 'the long appendix is very important as it describes the natural history of the new colony; the first major work of this sort.' The volume includes a lengthy subscribers list containing some seven hundred names, which speaks to contemporary interest in the South Pacific in the wake of Cook's voyages.

The present copy is the elusive deluxe hand-coloured issue, with the provenance of the Earls of Lovelace. The magnificent plates are largely after drawings by Sarah Stone, based on the natural history specimens sent by White back to London. A prolific and highly accomplished painter of natural history subjects in London between 1777 and 1806, Stone worked for Sir Ashton Lever, documenting Lever's vast private collection of ornithological, zoological, and ethnographical specimens. Access to specimens collected by Cook's early voyages inspired Stone to create the most significant portfolio of paintings and published engravings of Australian birds, amply demonstrated by this volume

Abbey *Travel*, 605; Ayer/Zimmer, 672; Casey Wood, 626; Davidson, pp. 81-6; Ferguson, 97; Ford, 2495; Hill 1858; Nissen ZBI, 4390; Wantrup 17.

(#40455) $ 12,000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By John White Esq.re
Surgeon General to the Settlement.

VIEW IN PORT JACKSON

LONDON:
Printed for J. Debrett, Piccadilly
MDCCXC

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